

THE Hongkong Weekly Press

AND

China Overland Trade Report.

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BIRTHS.

On September 28th, at Goodwood, Babington Path, Mrs. H. A. LAMBERT, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On September 15th, at Shanghai, ROBERT PERCY, TILLEY to ROSE EMILY, eldest daughter of the late FREDERICK CLIFTON, of Shanghai.

On September 15th, at Shanghai, ALFRED E. C. DEACON, Engineer Commander, R.N., to JESSIE RAINE THOMPSON of Bedford, England.

On September 17th, at Shanghai, WILLIAM HUNTER, shipmaster, of Monifieth, Scotland, to HELEN GRACE BLACK of Cortachy, Scotland.

On September 18th, at Shanghai, the Rev. ALBERT HERMAN BUTZBACH, of Ch'enchoufu, to Miss LORA CATHARINE MINCH, of Hooppole, Illinois, U.S.A., and the Rev. ERNEST KELHOFFER, of Ch'enchoufu, to Miss MARY ELLEN BRAUN, of Crediton, Ontario, Canada.

DEATHS.

On September 8th, at Swatow, MARTHA EDITH, the beloved wife of FRANK McLAVER, I. M. Customs, aged 39 years.

On September 28th, at Macao, LIBANIA MARIA, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. JOSE DA SILVA of Macao.

Hongkong Weekly Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.
LONDON OFFICE: 131 FLEET STREET, E.C.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The German Mail of August 28th arrived, per the ss. *Prins Ludwig*, on Tuesday, the 25th ultimo; and the French Mail of August 31st arrived, per the ss. *Tourane*, to day.

FAR EASTERN NEWS.

H.E. Chou Fu, the new Viceroy, is not expected to arrive at Canton before the end of October.

The Norddeutscher Lloyd have given Mk. 6 000, in aid of the sufferers by the recent typhoon in Honfong.

It is estimated that the recent typhoon in Hongkong will cost London underwriters upwards of £1,000,000.

Electric tramways are to be commenced in French Shanghai at the beginning of the New Year. Material is now being purchased in France.

The latest conspiracy of Sun Yat-sen and his dwindling band is not regarded very seriously by the Chinese authorities. Those arrested always promptly betray the others.

The Governor of Honan has memorialized Peking complaining that the stones sunk to buttress the pillars of the Yellow River bridge are likely to divert the course of the river.

The schedule of the Hongkong Horticultural Society has been issued, announcing that the exhibition is to be held in the latter part of February, 1907. The secretary, Mr. F. J. Howell invites suggestions.

An official investigation on behalf of the French authorities, touching the treatment of coolies on the Yunnan railway, has been made; and the charges published, which we disbelieved at the time, have been refuted.

The *China Times* says that the late Mr. Louis Spitzel was "a tool rather than an adviser" of Li Hung-chang. He was not locally regarded as an authority on things Chinese, but was considered a clever business man and a "good fellow."

The S.S. *Mongolia* has really been refloated. The Hongkong agent of the S.S. Co. kindly advises that he has in receipt of information from the Shanghai Agent that the S.S. *Mongolia* was floated on September 22nd at 8 o'clock in the morning.

The Kawasaki dockyards at Kobe have been busy lately. On the 18th inst they launched the *Woo-ling*, a handsome triple-deck river steamer; and on the 20th they launched the t.b.d. *Edzuki*, the last of five sister boats ordered by the Japanese government.

Visitors to the Harbour Office on Sept. 25th marvelled at the number of coolies blocking the entrance. They were seeking passages to Mexico, and became such a nuisance that the Assistant Harbour Master, Mr. Jones, had to engage police to keep them in order.

The Spanish steamer *N. S. del Rosario*, lying ashore at Yaumati bay, together with her fittings, was on Sept. 28th offered for sale, as she lay, by Messrs. Hughes and Hough, auctioneers, acting under instructions from Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. A purchaser was found in Mr. Leun Tai whose bid was \$3,900.

It is proposed to hold a Volunteer Camp in the New Territory, at some convenient time during the coming cold weather. H.E. the Governor is of opinion that the most suitable site for this camp is near Fanling, distant from Hongkong about 23 miles, in which case it would be desirable and necessary that the majority of attending members be in a position to be absent from Hongkong for 4 full days.

The Chino-Russian Conference concerning Manchurian Affairs was reopened at the Waiwupu on the afternoon of the 16th instant. M. Pokotiloff, the Russian Representative, and their Excellencies Tang Shao-yi and Lien Fang, the Chinese Representatives, were all present.

M. Feit, Acting Consul-General for France at Shanghai, has transmitted to Captain Sagot-Duvauroux commanding the flotilla at Hongkong and to Captain Saintseine of the destroyer *Fronde* the condolences of the consular staff and the French community in the losses they have sustained in the typhoon.

Dr. F. E. Hinckley, the new clerk of the United States Court at Shanghai, obtained his degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University. He has written a work on American Consular Jurisdiction in the Orient, having made a special study of the matter for several years. His large knowledge of this subject gave him the opportunity to be selected as clerk of the new court at Shanghai, of which Judge Wilfley, formerly of Manila, is judge.

The directors of the Fatsan-Samshui Railway are considering means to repair that line, but the cost will amount to \$1,060,000 and they are discouraged. They will try to repair it in small sections and finish the whole work that way. The result of such tactics can be easily foreseen and would result in serious damage, says the *Canton Daily News*. The Yuet Han Railway Co. is trying to purchase the railway and has asked Viceroy Shum to delegate a person who will appraise it.

For some time past the Shanghai agents of the Norddeutscher-Lloyd Company have found that their mail and passenger tender *Bremen* was not sufficiently large to cope with the ever-increasing passenger traffic of the Company's mail steamers, and an order was, therefore, placed with the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., for the construction of a much larger tender, to be called the *Bremen*. The new *Bremen* is completed and the naming ceremony took place on Sept. 20th in brilliant weather at the Company's Pootung Works.

The Viceroy Yuan Shih-kai evidently thinks that the foreign Consuls in some of the Treaty Ports have taken unto themselves greater power than that which is generally assigned to Consuls in other countries. They decide questions which require higher than Consular authorities to pronounce judgment on. To remedy this evil, which interferes greatly with the exercising of power and dispensation of justice by the Chinese Government, the Viceroy of Chih has instructed four mandarins, all graduated law students from Japan, to examine into the proper scope of the Consular authority with a view to curbing their excessive power.

Under a mail contract just completed with the British Post-office, mails will be carried to Japan and China via Canada, in much less time than hitherto. As a result of adding two fast new steamers, the *Empress of Britain* and *Empress of Ireland* to its Atlantic service, the Canadian Pacific Railway will for the first time carry mails in its own steamers and trains all the way from Great Britain to Hongkong. The time occupied from London to Hongkong will be 29½ days; to Shanghai, 27½ days; and to Yokohama, 22½ days. Compared with the company's previous contract, this means a saving of 2½ days to Hongkong, 8½ days to Shanghai, and 8½ days to Yokohama.

TRADE WITH KOREA AND MANCHURIA.

(Daily Press, 22nd September.)

Japan having, contrary to the prophecies of her ill-wishers and to the natural fears of reputable traders, opened Tairen to foreign trade as a free port, we would like to be able to say that everything is now in favour of foreign trade, especially British, having a fair field in the Far East. We fear, however, that British commerce will still find legitimate cause of complaint. With regard to British trade in Korea, and its chances as indicated by one of our correspondents, we are naturally disappointed but cannot feel surprise. We looked upon Korea as a lost market immediately upon the recognition of Japan's protectorate, and considered it prudent to prepare our readers for a state of things that appeared inevitable. Whether there is anything yet to be done politically, or whether it would be a case of crying over spilt milk, we do not see how any man can say. This "open door" policy is not such a fine thing as its name would promise; it is bound to breed dissatisfaction; and in the case of Korea this is more than ever likely. We may add that we have every confidence in the ability of our correspondent to form a true estimate of the position. In Manchuria Japan's position is not so strong, and though her conduct at Tairen is, as the *Times* says, "a welcome earnest of the good faith of our allies, and of their readiness to act up to the professions with which they went to war," we are not optimistic enough to believe that in the race for Manchurian trade Japan can be said to "start from scratch." If it were only Japan we had to deal with, we might reasonably expect a satisfactory arrangement of the involved Customs question; but, as everybody knows, China is the chief factor of obstruction; and there are no signs at present of our enjoying the promised "equality of opportunity." The Chinese do not see why the trade of the world cannot wait until they have assured their political position as between Japan and Russia. Probably Russia's attitude in this three-cornered discussion at Peking is no more conducive to business like expedition. The *Times*, which has the great advantage of being coached by Dr. Morrison in these matters, has recently taken up a view expressed long ago in this column, with regard to the Japanese merchandise which has been getting through into Manchuria all this while. Our contemporary says:

It is not the business of the Japanese army of occupation to look after the Chinese revenue, if the Chinese do not choose to take steps to look after it themselves. If foreign goods are landed in any considerable quantities at the same port, it would not be surprising should some of them, which have been consigned to the leased territory, and have thus enjoyed the privileges of the new free port, afterwards leak over into the Chinese possessions. China can prevent the danger of such leakage by giving Japan at Dalny the position in this respect which, to her own great advantage, she has given Germany at Kiaochau. Japan would then collect the Customs for her—and nobody can doubt but that the collection would be efficient—and pay the balance over to her, after deducting twenty per cent. for the cost of collection.

China, however, has been standing out for an arrangement more suitable to what she regards as her "prestige." The Customs staff must be Chinese, say the Wai-wu-pu, which is quite in keeping with the modern spirit as exhibited in various ways. Meanwhile, so far as foreign interests in Manchuria go, Russia has been getting even a bigger start than Japan did,

owing to China's failure to set up Customs stations on the railway. Japan, accused of grabbing too much land at Antung, has offered China sufficient for a Customs station, but China is delaying—and losing revenue all the time—in the hope of retrieving more of that acreage. Then there is another involvement, thus referred to:

The entire problem of trade with Manchuria over the Korean frontier is at present complicated, as so many of these Manchurian questions are, by the past dealings of Russia with China. It seems that so far back as 1881 she extracted from China a privilege for the free transit of merchandise across a strip of this frontier more than thirty miles wide. The Russian version of this astonishing agreement has not been published in the Far East, and no wonder; but the Chinese text has lately been issued by a learned society in Tokyo. The practical interest of the matter is that Japan, by her treaty with China of December, 1905, is entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment for her trade over this frontier. It would, therefore, seem that, as a matter of strict law, she has the right, as between herself and China, to pour her goods into Manchuria by this route duty free.

Evidently there is now a disposition to admit that Japan is not so black as she has been painted, and the *Times* is even assured that Japan is not seeking for any exclusive favours for herself. "They happen to be first on the ground, and, not unnaturally, they are making the most of their temporary opportunities." Reasonable as that may be, it does not soften the fact that British and American merchants and shippers are feeling at a great disadvantage compared with Russia and Japan.

THE POSITION IN KOREA.

(Daily Press, 24th September.)

Only a hundred and ten miles as the crow flies from the mainland of Japan, and with that interval divided by the stepping stones of the islands of Iki and Tsushima, both essentially Japanese in every way, and the latter only thirty miles distant, it is not to be wondered at that Japan has ever found it necessary to look closely into the affairs of the neighbouring peninsula. Even before the commencement of the Christian Era China had sought to gain a preponderating influence over the country to which the hardy Shantung fishermen, from the brilliant glow of its fantastic hills as they appeared at early dawn, had given the name of Chao-sien, "Morning Glow," and Japan, as soon as the empire of the Mikados had consolidated, recognised the importance of keeping herself in evidence, lest by any chance China, having appropriated the country, should be found knocking at her own gates for admission. In consequence then of her position between the two, Korea has ever since been a bone of contention between the two rival empires, each in turn, as one or other was more ably ruled, gaining the preponderance in the internal affairs of the kingdom. Since Japan has opened herself to the world, the population has grown by leaps and bounds from about 27 millions to 48 millions, and is increasing at the rate of about 1½ per cent per annum. Already it amounts to some 330 per square mile, which considering that no less than 64,000 sq. miles are occupied by forests out of a total of about 150,000, much of the remainder being mountain land or otherwise not cultivable, must be considered excessive. On the other hand Korea with an area of some 45,000 sq. miles has a population of about eight millions, or some 175 per square mile, and as much of the land, especially towards the east, is actually richer than that of Japan, it is perhaps understandable that the latter country must

often cast envious glances towards her neighbour. However that may be, it is undeniable that of late years Japan has actually been occupying many of the fringes in a manner not to be distinguished from colonisation in mass. Physically the Koreans are a much finer race than the Japanese; originally of a blond stock, they have preserved far more of their original character than any other race in eastern Asia, and, especially in the eastern districts, brown hair and eyes are characteristic, offering a curious contrast to their smaller and swarthier neighbours both east and west. Nor are they mentally on a lower level, though owing to the fact that on both sides they have abutted on more powerful nations they have almost lost their independence of character, and have been driven to take refuge in the last resort of small nations for long confronted with larger and more powerful, that of intrigue. In fact Korea has contrived to maintain a sort of semi-independence for twenty centuries solely by balancing alternately China against Japan, and her highest efforts of statesmanship rise no higher than now and then some despicable intrigue. Of late years she has had the opportunity of intriguing with a third Power, Russia, against her two former bugbears, and the last Power has taken full advantage of the circumstance to push her own ends. Under these conditions, Japan having shown herself the only Power in Asia capable of contending on equal terms with the colossus of the North, it was but natural that the chief European Powers should have shown themselves perfectly complacent when Japan offered to take over the protectorate of the peninsula.

Such undoubtedly would have been the case had Japan showed any reciprocal sense of her own responsibilities, and of her willingness to take over the duties as well as the profits of the situation. Such is, however, far from being her object; her plain intention being to treat Korea as a conquered country and exploit her simply for her own immediate profit. The case is, as we felt sure it would be, one of supersession, not of protection. Already the (so-called) EMPEROR is a prisoner in his own palace, surrounded by Japanese guards, while the capital is occupied by a large Japanese garrison, and the streets ordered by Japanese gendarmes. At every one of the open ports the same state of affairs is seen, and these Japanese garrisons are gradually spreading everywhere, and on every pretext into the interior. It is quite true that the existing administration has become so utterly corrupt and inefficient that in undertaking the protectorate Japan had the entire sympathy of the European well-wishers of Korea, who were well disposed to give her a free hand, even to the extent, should such become inevitable, of annexation. In either case Japan, in assuming control, assumed likewise the task of carrying out Korea's engagements with the foreign Powers. This, however, is what Japan has already shown she has not the slightest intention of doing. Her possession of the Customs administration is already made use of to hamper all outside trade to the advantage of her own people, while her police contrive to interfere in the private affairs of the foreign residents. By treaty the foreign resident is under the protection of his own laws; by practice he is at the nod and beck of every petty Japanese police officer, and practically no redress is to be had, however insulting be the conduct complained of. Curiously, as if to accentuate their dignity the more, the British resident is made the more

especial object of these amenities, the main object of which is to exclude absolutely British trade and British residents from the entire country. It is entirely hopeless to search in any Japanese establishment for a single article of British trade more valuable than a bottle of white pepper or a jar of table salt. That the absence is not due to any lack of demand is shown in the curious fact that there is still a diminishing supply to be found in the few Chinese mercantile establishments which contrive to subsist in spite of official obstruction and official preferences of every description. The Chinese traders complain that not only do their Japanese competitors on board Japanese steamers get the preference in reduced freights, sometimes amounting to fifty per cent. but that their cargo is always subjected to detention and rough usage, and that on arrival it is at the hands of the Customs subjected to inquisitorial search and delay even where the original cases are perfectly untouched, while similar packages shipped by Japanese are perfectly free. If it be difficult for an Englishman to obtain redress in a flagrant case of abuse, it is naturally utterly hopeless for a Chinaman to look for any justice, and his officials having learnt the utter futility of protest have by force learned the lesson of submission openly, though in private they do not scruple to express their opinions.

It is, of course, suggested that to a certain extent and at the beginning a part of the exclusion from Korea of British trade was due to the apathy of the British merchants in China, who permitted the carrying trade early to fall into Japanese hands, but this is not sufficient to account for the present exclusion from the entire peninsula of British commerce which has been brought about of deliberate intention and in pursuance of a deeply laid plot. Not to render the present article too long, we propose to return to its financial aspect later.

CHINA'S INEFFECTUAL ARMY REFORM.

(Daily Press, 25th September.)

The London *Daily Telegraph*, following the lead of the German *Post*, is evidently satisfied that China's new army will prove a serious handful for the first Power that engages it in battle. The article, reproduced elsewhere, bears indications of being well informed, and is noteworthy because its estimate is so different to that generally adopted by observers on the spot. It will be remembered that the last manoeuvres gave rise to a chorus of admiration, in the midst of which our Tientsin correspondent's less enthusiastic comments were practically drowned. The approaching autumn manoeuvres are already drawing particular attention to the question, with which "W. F." in the *Pall Mall Gazette* dealt last month somewhat bewilderingly. Those who studied his figures and deductions as reproduced the other day in our columns will remember that "W. F.", who formerly disbelieved in China's power to raise an effective national army, had changed his mind. He said:

"The item of rifles and ammunition would mean that a minimum expenditure of, say, £3,500,000 would have to be met during and at the completion of their manufacture. There were no such sums available, of course; hence the writer has hitherto maintained that, so far from China's new army being on the road to realise the 'Yellow Peril' romance, about nine divisions, say 90,000 efficient, was its limit; and even to raise these she has had to debase her coinage. There is little doubt as to her possessing the material both in quality and quantity, even if—as is probable—less than 2

per cent. of her enormous population can be relied upon 'to look the foreigner in the eyes;' still, that would mean a total of seven millions of men in the prime of life (which the writer has found to be between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-six, for military purposes), and this would easily allow of three years' 'banner' and nine years' reserve service. Of course, in furnishing information regarding such a usually rather 'over the mercantile head matter,' the ordinary native, however well informed, is rather at a loss; but even if he errs in detail the writer is convinced that he has got hold of the main lines of the new military machine which in nine years' time could give China 1,350,000 splendid troops!"

This sort of opinion seems to be growing more and more prevalent; and it is only reasonable that we should reconsider the position with a view to noting if there be any newer information that should modify our previous scepticism. Even though we are promised another decade before the Chinese army ceases to be a negligible quantity, we cannot afford to ignore it if a real change is likely to have then taken place. Reviewing the various references of the kind to which we have referred, it is not easy to see what has happened in the meantime to inspire them. The yellow peril has not become appreciably yellower. There are two Viceregal Armies, and an imposing lot of native volunteers at Shanghai, but we are still a long way from beholding a national army. The unity necessary is as much lacking as ever it was. The boycott last year was to have proved the existence of this national spirit. The evidence cannot be said to have been overwhelmingly convincing. And it needs even better organization to make an army. There is no evidence that the Chinese hereditary contempt for soldiers and soldiering has given way to the fighting instinct; and we leave it to Viceroy YUAN to say if he has succeeded altogether in rooting out the ideas and the policy which militate against his ambition to produce a force that is brave, honest, and full of esprit de corps. If Dr. MORRISON is to be trusted, His Excellency must acknowledge that even his success, based on much care and labour, has been only partial. Deserters and "squeezers" are still heard of, in numbers too great to be overlooked. It is further alleged that last year's manoeuvres in the north, which evoked such an outburst of praise, were on a par with the infants' drill at a Kindergarten prize-giving entertainment, the result of many rehearsals. Real precision and discipline as understood by the European soldier were undreamt of. Doubtless the armament has improved, and the forthcoming manoeuvres will afford an opportunity for the naturally curious foreigner to satisfy himself as to what has been going on. We hope that it will not be said again, as was said of the accounts of last year's manoeuvres, "that much of this exaggerated eulogy was due to the exceptionally hospitable treatment which one and all received from the hands of His Excellency YUAN. There was what the late Poet Laureate calls 'a vinous mist' between the onlookers and the most delicate of the manoeuvres, and it is difficult to see clearly through such a medium. It was allowed on all sides that great strategy was shown on the occasion, and that it had its full effect on the correspondents was evident from their reports. It is, moreover, conceded that there is, in the breezy autumn atmosphere of the northern provinces, an exhilaration which can only be likened to the effect of dry champagne." With, however, the best of reasons for reporting a really notable Chinese military progress, we should still have to remember that Russia had a paper army of illimitable force, un-

conquerable; we should have to reflect on its recent failure to justify its reputation; and we would be unable to forget that the same causes and reasons exist also in China and apply equally to any army that we can at present imagine China as likely to produce.

THE OBSERVATORY ENQUIRY.

(Daily Press, 26th September.)

An official advertisement appearing elsewhere in this issue makes us fear that there exists more misconception than we believed possible, in the matter of the enquiry which we asked for, and which His Excellency the GOVERNOR so promptly ordered. Certainly, so far as our point of view was concerned, the position was misunderstood by the members of the Legislative Council, including even His EXCELLENCY. The public did not and does not desire a scape-goat. The public temper under such trying circumstances has been really admirable, and we deprecate any suggestion that the officials of the Observatory are on their trial, to be either convicted or exonerated. It is the system which we want to be carefully investigated, and there are only two points which we are anxious the committee of enquiry should not overlook. We consider that any suggestions of carelessness or inability would be quite out of place; and are convinced that the Observatory is in the possession of apparatus and men equally good and satisfactory. What we are afraid of is what we have often heard suggested, long before the unfortunate happenings of the 18th inst. Is it true that the Hongkong Observatory is conducted on the principle of "glorious isolation," preferring to be self-contained and to rely on a purely Colonial group of data-collecting material? That is the one important question to which we hope the investigating committee will obtain for us a reassuring answer. The other, nearly as important, is this: is it true that the Observatory could increase its practical, utilitarian usefulness by paying less attention to academic branches of kindred science? When in the spring of 1877 some shipmasters and the manager of the P. & O. Co. first voiced the demand for this institution, the object was the greater safety and security of shipping and trade. The demand for astronomical observations was a subsequent and super-added fad, harmless if it could be relegated to its proper, secondary place. Weather and tides are its real business: star-gazing is more of a luxury. We need say no more about the second question we have proposed.

With regard to the first, we are at present under the impression that the answer will have to be in the affirmative. It is, therefore, desirable in the interest of the public that the investigating committee should pay particular attention to this point. It is unlikely that any of its members will need to be told of the importance of full co-operation between meteorological stations. Assuming aptitude and fitness, there can be nothing which makes the co-operation of the meteorologists of Manila undesirable. At present warnings from Manila come very frequently, but they come in a round-about way, via the American Consulate. Some people entertain the belief that the Hongkong Observatory does not know of these warnings until its officials see them in the Press. Let it be clearly understood that the system, and not the Observatory officials, is on trial. After such a humbling experience as the typhoon of last week, very few people can have the heart to be intolerant, much less vindictive towards

men who after all cannot be held responsible for the damage done. Nor is it a case of locking the stable-door after the horse has been stolen. Supposing it to be established that there could not possibly have been any earlier warning in that case, if it awakens us to the dangers of the present system, the experience has not been wholly wasted. We may well act on the basis of what might happen, and, be it remembered, what some people insist actually did happen in this case. We have it stated on eminent authority that the majority of our typhoons come to us from the Philippines. Surely it is a most reasonable request to make, that we should officially cultivate such relations with Manila as would ensure our receiving every information and warning possible? Supposing we had a much bigger chain of stations within the limits of the Colony, we should still find the Manila observations invaluable. The explanation already volunteered by our local Observatory sufficiently proves for argumentative purposes that a purely Colonial system is inadequate. Simultaneous observations at points widely separated in the track of the storm, when exchanged and compared, alone enable the officials to make useful deductions. The variations between Gap Rock and Kowloon will never serve as the salvation of a single sampan. It is with considerable diffidence that we make the foregoing remarks, feeling sure that the practical men who have the business in hand realise the requirements that seem so obvious when pointed out. But in view of the remarks made at the Legislative Council, it seems our duty to point out that the public is not anxious for either blame or vindication of any individuals. On the other hand, an official assurance that in future the closest professional relations will be maintained with our meteorological neighbours, without omission or distinction, will, we feel sure, reassure the public whose feeling in the matter we have tried to echo.

DISARMAMENT IDEALS.

(Daily Press, 27th September.)

It is satisfactory to find that the leading home papers take a very rational view of the question of arbitration and disarmament which again forms the subject of discussion at the Hague Conference. With respect to both subjects, the optimistic views which are so frequently put forward by enthusiasts, meet with no favour; and are passed over lightly and as hardly worth the consideration of practical politicians. With regard to arbitration, the matter has been very well thrashed out and the true bearing of the subject is now generally recognised. Certain matters are in their nature suitable for arbitration, while others are of such a character that any attempt to settle them by that means is almost certain to prove abortive, and in some cases is clearly impossible. A disagreement about some mere matter of fact such as a boundary question, or some other definite right, is clearly a matter which may be submitted to the arbitration of some impartial tribunal and settled in as rapid and easy a way as possible. There are many such questions which arise and which could be thus disposed of, and the dangers of their continuing to be subjects of disagreement which may ultimately lead to serious consequences may be thus very well avoided. Up to this point, all will be in favour of the establishment of a Court of arbitration which may be resorted to if other means fail. But there are other matters of disagreement which no Court of Arbitration can by any

possibility settle finally, and in respect of which any such attempt would be likely to lead to more mischief than it could possibly abate. To take an example which will occur to all in these parts. Does any one suppose that a court of arbitration could have settled the question between Russia and Japan as it stood before the outbreak of the recent war? Would it have been of any use for a court of international arbitration to say to Russia that she must give up all idea of pushing on towards the Korea? Such a pronouncement might have been made, but who can imagine that Russia, as she then was, would have paid the slightest attention to it, and would not have proceeded in her policy of aggression notwithstanding the dictum of any number of courts of arbitration? The attempt to arbitrate would only have given her more time to prepare for a final blow, and would in any such case afford the less scrupulous of the two Powers concerned an opportunity of striking at the most favourable moment. It is clear that a question of this kind could not be settled by arbitration; and such questions, as we all know, are certain, from time to time, to arise. In face of this fact and of others scarcely less significant it must be admitted that there is no hope of any general court of arbitration being sufficient to prevent war under all circumstances, however useful such a tribunal may be to settle special questions such as those above indicated. The idea that any means of arbitration can ever be devised which will secure universal peace must be abandoned as a very happy dream, but destined to remain a dream, so long as human nature continues what it is. Even with respect to minor questions which can be settled by arbitration too much must not be expected. Many of these matters can be arranged much more satisfactorily between the nations concerned than by any attempts at arbitration. Difficulties of this kind are often adjusted by diplomats upon the simple basis of a *quid pro quo*, and the absolute right in dispute does not come under discussion at all; and in a great many cases this is a far more satisfactory way of dealing with them.

With respect to disarmament agreements opinion is much more definite than with regard to arbitration; and it may be taken as certain that no nation will be simple enough to place reliance upon any compacts of this nature. Whatever arrangements might be made in times of peace, it is quite certain they would have to be abandoned so soon as war threatened, that is at the time when they would be of the most consequence. They might save a certain amount of money in the *interim* but would count for nothing in time of danger. A nation threatened with possible invasion has only one duty—that of protecting itself at all cost, and this consideration would at once override any understanding on the matter of armaments which might before have been arrived at. If there were no other reason against attempting to come to such an understanding, the numerous ways in which such an agreement could be evaded are sufficient to show its uselessness. A nation might possibly agree to reduce its armaments in a certain degree but it is inconceivable that any nation in its senses would agree to do away with all means of increasing them at a given moment on necessity arising; and it is manifest that underhand arrangements might be made to secure this end. The only compact that could be of any use in the direction sought would be one by which all nations agreed that there should be no war at all. The absurdity of such an idea is too

manifest for any one seriously to suggest it, but a reduction of armaments by mutual consent is very much the same suggestion in a more specious form. If the nations between whom the agreement is made are certain to be friends, the arrangement is not wanted; but if there is the possibility of their becoming enemies what can be more absurd than agreeing with a possible enemy as to what amount of armament it may be necessary for you to have to prevent his attacking you. Imagine an agreement with the Chinese Government that we would have only such men of war in China waters as would bear a certain proportion to what the Chinese might have to oppose us, a sort of "weight for inches" handicap, possibly very interesting in a sporting point of view, but scarcely an arrangement such as would add to our security or tend to the preservation of peace.

MISSIONARY JUBILEE AT CANTON.

(Daily Press, September 28th.)

All the world loves a lover, and in the same spirit it may be remarked that all the world likes a jubilee. From a reigning monarch to an Inspector-General of Customs, from a Darby and Joan couple to a missionary, there is noticeably a particular satisfaction whenever a career is neatly rounded off with the half century. It is rather remarkable, taking all things into consideration, to find such feats possible in such a country as China. To merely maintain and continue one's earthly existence for fifty years seems in itself an achievement, if we consider the things that are everywhere said of the white man's burden of sickness in these parts. To go amongst the Chinese, preaching new doctrines, and attacking old ones, and still to be able to boast of it after half a hundred years, is to suggest that by DARWIN'S famous principle, the Rev. Dr. GRAVES of Canton must, indeed, have been "the fittest". We have heard an eminent man of commerce remark, apropos attacks by Chinese on foreigners, that a man carrying a bottle of spirits in one hand and a cigar in the other might safely penetrate any region of China. He meant that these things would satisfy the natives that the bearer was not a missionary. Dr. GRAVES may be said to have carried the Bible in one hand and a medicine bottle in the other, during his fifty years among the Chinese; but we suspect that his safety and popularity have been due chiefly to the tact and sympathy which he carried, so to speak, in head and heart. It was inevitable that at such a gathering there would be offered some sort of apology for the presence of missionaries, but we cannot unreservedly compliment the speaker who made so much of missionary services to commerce. Missionaries were described as sample agents. It is a plausible argument with which to enlist the sympathy of those who have trade interests at heart, but it is quite certain that the Chinese would have learned about and desired foreign goods if there had never been a missionary in the country. At best the benefits they have given to trade have been indirect, and after all they ought to take a much higher moral ground than that. Many of them do.

The local branch of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China inform us that on September 26th a telegram was received from the London office advising that a dividend had been declared for the past half year to 30th June, 1906, at 13 per cent *p.a.* free of income tax.

SEQUELS OF THE TYPHOON.

(Daily Press, September 28th.)

The situation in Hongkong as concerning the relations of the European community and the Chinese sufferers by the recent typhoon can only be described as extraordinary. It is also very puzzling, and the riddle is so hard that we have shrunk from any attempt to solve it. Complaint is so rife, however, that it becomes a positive duty to try to get the whole scene into focus. First we have a wave of sympathy which causes an immediate concern for the fate of the poorer Chinese water-side population. Merchants and others, who are also heavy sufferers, promise or pay subscriptions, and the Government offers to double the amount forthcoming from private philanthropic sources. Not to permit any racial misconception, we should point out that Chinese merchants have also shown generous feeling. In a day or two, the business community, both European and Chinese, finds that its losses by the typhoon are not final. Already hampered and handicapped, it found itself victim to the rapacity of the very working class whose sufferings had just enlisted its heartfelt sympathy. The law of supply and demand in normal times affects rates without being unduly felt. At a time of public crisis, it may be carried too far. Judging by the general murmur of resentment stirring business circles, it is being carried too far now. It is inevitable that to some extent this will check the flow of charity. Already men are suggesting that the need for relief is not really so great; that most of the junks and sampans were owned by wealthy merchants or clans, and not by the people who worked them. They say that the survivors who have been so unconscionably "squeezing" the business of the port in its hour of need can well afford to look after their own confraternity; and they point out that in numerous instances the people are incapable of appreciating foreign charity at its true value, as evidenced by bogus or excessive claims made upon it. All this is bound to discourage philanthropy. We hope, nevertheless, that subscriptions will flow in sufficient to meet genuine needs. Many are past help, as we know, and there must be many women and children left without bread-winners. The very obvious needs of these need not be too closely scrutinized; they are not to blame if their luckier brethren think it right to "bleed" the hand that feeds them. For the rest, the administrators of the relief fund may be trusted not to compensate the losses of the wealthy, or to reward the dishonest. After all, we cannot decently hold inquisitions with regard to the morals of fellow creatures in pain and want. We understand there is much of this, which is, indeed, only to be expected, and therefore intending subscribers should not be unduly affected by the resentment referred to, lest they punish the innocent for the guilty. Meanwhile, the lighter-men, cargo-coolies, and other indispensable servants of the trade of the port are doing their best—or worst—to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. Whether any check can be imposed upon their extortionate practices is a question for the legislators; if anything can be done, it should be done quickly.

At the offices of the Public Works Department on September 24th, Garden Lot No. 29, situated near Inland Lot No. 1711, Bowen Road, was let by public auction sale. The lot contains 10,700 square feet and carries an annual Crown rent of \$24. The upset price was \$535. It was bought by Mr. Yeung Sai-ngam for \$555.

THE SHANGHAI SHOOTING CASE.

(Daily Press, September 29th.)

To think justly—to banish preconception and emotion—to see into the centre of a vexed question—to perceive that modicum of virtue which exists in hateful things—to recognise the conceivable partial rightness of an enemy—this is without exception the most difficult task in the world. We fear that it is not becoming any easier as the days pass. The re-action against sentimentalism, which colonists have experienced when viewing recent aspects of life in the home-land, has not led to the removal of the beam in our own eye. We are thinking of Shanghai and its recent shooting sensation, which has caused as much interest throughout the Far East as the famous Carew case did. The desire to think justly—to banish emotional or sentimental bias—may make us appear censorious, but we are bound to point out that Shanghai has not shown up well in its latest experience. We read that when the JUDGE rose after pronouncing sentence "the spectators could restrain their feelings no longer. The Supreme Court rang with cheers for accused, clapping, and other forms of applause. Someone shouted 'three cheers for Hyndman,' which were immediately given, and his friends gathered round him and insisted on shaking hands". We do not propose to criticise the jury for deciding that what Peter Hyndman saw minimised the heinousness of his killing the seducer of his promised bride. They did as they were told. What we draw attention to, as a somewhat alarming symptom, is the way in which public opinion—or public sentiment seems to have crept it to the scales of justice. Extracts from the Shanghai papers show how the case was prejudged. One says, "Sympathy has been almost entirely on the side of Hyndman throughout, and the verdict of the Jury, after a long and patient sitting, will meet with general approval". And then we encounter this extraordinary solicitude for the pain in the slayer's little finger! "The accused bore up well throughout the trial; only once did he show any signs of breaking down—when he was in the witness box and relating his affection for Mrs. Rose. Hyndman's evidence undoubtedly made a very good impression, as it differed so little from the story he had told Inspector McDowell within half an hour of the crime. He still had his wounded finger bandaged and his expression sometimes showed how keenly he was suffering". Either the writer had his tongue in his cheek, or he was referring to mental suffering. The most notable comment, however, referring to the "crime" of the slain man, shows what sort of sentiment was behind the popular concern. A contemporary which very properly pointed out that the code "of the individual" should not be permitted to oust the "code of the State", immediately revealed how far its own feeling was barbaric and instinctive. It said, referring to the man who was shot dead, "the first man's crime is a peculiarly aggravating one, and the law's punishment invariably strikes those who are affected by the crime as altogether inadequate and unsatisfactory". If there was any "crime", beyond the shooting itself, it was that of the woman who deceived, or is said to have deceived, the man she was to marry. Of her the Judge was quite plain-spoken: "She was a woman of whom one could not speak with very great respect. A very short time after the death of her husband she seemed to have become betrothed to accused, and while engaged to him, and apparently on very affectionate terms with

him, she appeared to have deceived him to the extent of going to deceased's rooms for an immoral purpose. There was other evidence of her being of a flighty disposition". The woman, save for loss of reputation, goes unpunished. The man, who took a life and wounded her, gets off with eighteen months' imprisonment. The man who suffered the extreme penalty, what was his "crime"? According to the evidence, he had done absolutely nothing for which he could be lawfully called to account. There was no ground for either civil or criminal proceedings against him. He merely entertained a widow who, being her own mistress and of mature age, voluntarily went to him. The law's chief duty is to protect our lives, liberty, and goods. It promises to fail at Shanghai, if such sheer sentimentalism is to rule the roost. Law was designed to substitute for the unfettered sway of passion, the more deliberate rule of reason. Shanghai seems to prefer passion. It must be only a section of it: there is surely a leaven of sane mind there which will resist such dangerous sentimentalism.

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Hongkong Legislative Council was held on the 27th instant in the Council Chamber at 2.30 p.m.

PRESENT:—

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, SIR MATTHEW NATHAN, K.C.M.G.
Hon. COLONEL DARLING, R.E. (Officer Commanding the Troops).
Hon. Mr. T. SERCOMBE SMITH (Colonial Secretary).
Hon. Sir H. S. BERKELEY, K.C. (Attorney-General).
Hon. Mr. A. M. THOMSON (Colonial Treasurer).
Hon. Mr. W. CHATHAM (Director of Public Works).
Hon. Mr. F. J. BADELEY (Captain-Superintendent of Police).
Hon. Dr. HO KAI, M.B., C.M., C.M.G.
Hon. Mr. WEI YUK.
Hon. Mr. E. A. HEWETT.
Hon. Mr. W. J. GRESSON.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, by command of His Excellency the Governor, laid on the table financial minutes No. 65 to 72 and moved that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The item of \$1,500 in Financial Minute No. 65 for cemetery incidental expenses is partly due to the opening of a new cemetery at Kai Lung Wan and is partly for some storm-water works necessary at the cemetery at Mount Caroline. The addition of \$900 to the item for the disinterment of dead bodies is on account of work which has been carried out by the Tung Wah Hospital. The addition of \$2,000 to the cost for the year of burial of plague corpses still leaves the total expenditure on that item at some \$2,000 less than the amount of the vote in 1904. I have already explained to the Council the provision made for a postal agency at Tientsin. This agency is to be started from the 1st October of this year, and Financial Minute No. 66 provides for a sum of \$1,170 on account of Other Charges for it. The transit charges which also come under the head of Other Charges for this agency will not be paid until next year. The personal emoluments connected with the agency will be provided this year from lapsing salaries in the Post Office. The vote of \$1,100 asked for in Minute 67 is for improvements in the printing and distribution of the meteorological register, adopted at the suggestion of the Chamber of Commerce. Financial Minute No. 68 for \$20,000 is for typhoon damages under the heading of Public Works Extraordinary. This is only an instalment of what will ultimately be required, but it is advisable that the Director of

Public Works should at once have some money with which to do the most urgent work. Financial Minute No. 69 includes \$3,000 on account of other miscellaneous services to cover the losses due to discount on subsidiary coinage received by the Treasurer. The minute also includes an item of \$7,000 for refunds of revenue on account of vacant houses. The remaining three financial minutes deal with small sums, and sufficiently explain the purposes for which they are required.

The motion was carried.

A TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—I ask leave, Sir, to introduce and read for the first time a bill entitled "An Ordinance to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Trade Marks", and that the title shall be deemed sufficient for the purposes thereof.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE LAW OF EVIDENCE.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL—I rise, Sir, to ask permission to introduce and read for the first time a bill entitled "An Ordinance to Amend the Law of Evidence", and that the title be deemed sufficient for the purposes thereof.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was carried.

THE ESTIMATES.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved the second reading of a bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five million two hundred and two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars to the Public Service of the year 1907. The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—Your Excellency, I understand it is the custom to offer the unofficial members of the Council an opportunity of passing such criticisms as may occur to them and appear desirable on the budget appropriation for the year, and I will endeavour to make my remarks as brief as possible. We all know the budget has been to a certain extent upset by an unfortunate falling off in revenue which occurred at the last moment, and consequently it was necessary, so we understand, to revise this budget so to speak at the eleventh hour. Under the circumstances we have occasion to congratulate ourselves that Your Excellency was able to put such a satisfactory budget before the community as you have done. The unofficial members feel they are deeply indebted to Your Excellency for the lucid explanation which you gave and which helped us very much in our consideration of the budget. The first remark I would venture to make with regard to Your Excellency's budget is that it is satisfactory, looking upon it as a temporary budget. I may venture however to say it has not dealt with one point which has impressed itself very much upon the unofficial members; that is, we know that our revenue is a somewhat ephemeral one. We have had an indication lately that we may suddenly have to face a large falling off of that revenue. We believe there are reasons to fear that in the future—in a few years time—we may see a still further decrease in the price of the Opium Farm. It is also a debatable point whether another leading source of revenue, the land sales, will be maintained. On that point there is a difference of opinion among the unofficial members. We feel that it is very evident that the revenue is stationary, possibly a declining one. In the next year there may be important public works to be carried out, and it is necessary that these should not be postponed. The question of deferring public works to balance the budget is a policy which can only be followed for a year or so at the most. Your Excellency has suggested three alternatives in order to balance the budget for the coming year. One was raising a loan; another increasing taxation and the third, retrenchment. In consultation with my unofficial colleagues I found there was some difference of opinion with regard to the question of loans. Personally, I hold the opinion that the policy which Your Excellency has advocated, and which has been followed by your predecessors, is a sound one; that is to say not to raise a loan unless it is absolutely forced upon us. In the existing financial condition of the Colony I believe myself a loan is unnecessary. With regard to increased taxation, of course nobody would advocate that, or approve of it. It might, however, be forced upon us later on. The third alternative is retrenchment, curtailment of

expenditure. I understand from that Your Excellency refers to the postponement of certain public works. That might be necessary at the moment, but these could not be postponed indefinitely. We know there are public works of great magnitude which are urgently required. As time goes on, and probably before these works are completed, the Colony may find itself in a position called upon to spend large sums of money on other public works of which we have at the present no cognizance. That being so, it is inadvisable to pile up public works for an indefinite period. There is one point with regard to retrenchment which might be overlooked; that is the question of the cost of administration and the personal emoluments of the Colony, but I will refer to the latter. I will now proceed, Sir, to make such remarks as occur to me, taking the points referred to in your speech of 13th September. Your Excellency made some remarks with regard to subsidiary coinage. I think there are several members in this Chamber who remember a good many years ago a very urgent demand was made by the whole Colony for the Government not only to issue but to considerably increase the issue, of subsidiary coins. The Governor of that day, either Sir William Des Voeux or Sir William Robinson, refused to increase the issue of subsidiary coins although urged to do so. At that time subsidiary coinage was very scarce; because, just as fast as the coins were minted, they disappeared into China. I don't see that any steps taken by the Hongkong Government could have prevented the exportation from Hongkong of subsidiary coinage. It has been practically forced upon the Hongkong Government to issue between four and five million sterling of subsidiary coins, the greater part of which has been absorbed in Southern China. Had they not continued to issue, no doubt business would have been seriously crippled. Your Excellency referred to the point that the Chinese Government had learned a lesson and had now begun to over issue subsidiary coins on their own account. It appears to me that the profits made on subsidiary coins by all Governments in all parts of the world are so well known that no object lesson you may have offered to the Viceroy of the Two Kwang would have had any effect. I speak with personal knowledge of the time when we so strenuously urged the Government to increase the issue of subsidiary coins. Your Excellency referred to the question of tree cutting. It is a very small matter. Still there was sometime ago a good deal of feeling aroused by talk about cutting trees in the Colony. We understand that as the trees die it is advisable to thin them out, but we trust this will be done with a tender hand, and that the picturesque beauties of our island will not be interfered with. There is another small point to which I would like to refer: that is the payment of \$2,400 a year to the police for the supervision of shroffs' accounts. So far as I am aware, no public statement has been made with regard to the defalcations to which Your Excellency referred, and we trust that bears no relation to the permanent increase in the cost of the police of \$2,400. I speak of course as an outsider; I do not know the details. It seems to me that checking shroffs' accounts cannot be a very important matter, and this seems a large sum to pay for work of that sort. With regard to the allowance for fire alarms and despatch boxes, I am sure the vote for this purpose will be most cordially endorsed by the community. We only trust that the fire alarms will be shortly spread through the Colony, including Kowloon and the Peak. The question of cancelling the purchase of an extra fire float seems a sound one. I cannot see any real necessity for a second fire float. It is quite true that at any moment a serious fire may occur, and the Government of the day be blamed. Speaking for many years, I cannot remember any really serious fire taking place in Hongkong in which the float might have been used, since the great fire which took place on Christmas 1878. With regard to education there is again a difference of opinion amongst the unofficial members. We can only trust that the experiment which Your Excellency is now making, and which on the face of it certainly appeals to me as one interested in a small way in education, to be a good

one, will be successful, and the result will be watched with great earnestness. As to the Volunteers, I would only refer to them because I am quite sure that the general feeling of the community, and one of Imperial interest, is that any reasonable vote which is to be accorded the Volunteers will be gladly agreed to. The only point on which we may express regret is that the younger members of the community do not avail themselves of the opportunity of fitting themselves as proper citizens of the British Empire (applause). It is satisfactory to know that in spite of the poor state of the finances, the work of the Post Office and the Law Courts can be continued, and that Your Excellency has decided to commence work on the large Tytan reservoir. That is very urgently required. Had it not been for the recent storms which have unfortunately caused so much damage, we probably would have found ourselves in difficulties. That work might possibly be completed by the issue of a loan. \$200,000 is to be spent next year on the work, and it is satisfactory to find that such a sum can be provided from current revenue. Something was said with regard to \$20,000 proposed to be spent on Blake pier. Even in the hardest times all human beings like a little luxury, and the improvements to Blake pier may be looked upon as a little luxury. I trust that when this work is commenced attention will be paid to the concrete. At the approach the concrete has sunk, and during wet weather a pond is formed there through which people have to wade on approaching or leaving the pier. Another question is the resumption of insanitary properties. The unofficial members agreed that it was absolutely necessary to cancel that proposed expenditure of \$150,000. One of the reasons which we understood induced the Government to arrive at this decision, was that the large amount of property already resumed could not be sold. It appeared that seeing the Colony had to face a loss on this resumption, it would be better to sell the property at any price which could be obtained now, and that money thus obtained be devoted towards the purchase of fresh property, because it is clear if property has depreciated, now is the time to buy. If the Government wants to buy property it ought to be able to buy cheaper now. There is another point to which I would like to refer although not mentioned by Your Excellency. I understand that the original proposal made by Sir Henry Blake for the resumption of insanitary property was that in time the insanitary part of Hongkong should be rebuilt. That was approved of at the time. It appears to me something more should be done: it is impossible to rebuild Hongkong on different lines. We have Kowloon which is still fairly vacant. I firmly believe that in the next ten years or so we shall see a great part of the Peninsula covered with buildings, and I would venture to suggest that we should have two sets of building regulations, one for European houses and the other for the two storied Chinese houses. Overcrowding is largely due to the fact that we have forty or fifty people crowded together in one house. In Hongkong we have four or five times the population to the acre than that found in an English city. The only way to reduce that overcrowding appears to be to inaugurate a cheap form of house. Such a house as I have in my mind is from an investor's point of view very paying. One family, or at most two, could share one house, and consequently they would obtain that privacy of which they complain they have been deprived by the abolition of cubicles. For several years I was on the Municipal Council at Shanghai, which had two forms of building regulations, one for foreign houses and one for Chinese houses. I know the system there resulted in very great good, and I think if the Government here could see their way to adopt some such system it would have a very good effect. With regard to the typhoon shelter Your Excellency referred to the necessity for this, which is admitted by all. You also went on to suggest that the Chamber of Commerce might see their way to suggest a means of raising funds. I am sorry to say the Chamber of Commerce do not see their way to meet Your Excellency's suggestion. For many years it has been strongly urged by all those interested in shipping that tonnage and light dues should

not be levied for the purposes of general revenue. Your Excellency is aware that in 1897 the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State, in reply to a telegram from Sir William Robinson practically admitted that in future light and tonnage dues were not to be raised for the purpose of general revenue. The shelter benefits all classes in the community, and should be borne by the community and not by the shipping section. We all depend on the native craft, the merchant and the house owner as well as the ship owner, and the refuge here is just as much a benefit to the merchant and house owner as the ship owner, consequently it would be manifestly unfair to ask a portion of the community to raise a large sum of money for the benefit of the whole Colony. With regard to the position of the typhoon shelter, there has been some question. That it should be erected at the earliest possible date I think we are all agreed. Possibly it might even be advisable to raise a loan to pay at all events in part for that shelter, because as we know, one destructive typhoon may cost the Colony \$500,000 or \$600,000 or possibly even a sum larger than the \$600,000 required to build the shelter. I don't suppose that if we had had a shelter it would have had any effect in saving the great loss of life in the storm of the 18th instant. A few boats in the immediate vicinity may have got to the refuge, but it would not have benefitted the native shipping at large. When the Government suggested Mongkoktsui, the Chamber of Commerce wrote stating that Chungshawan appeared a more desirable sight. That is a point which I think is perhaps rather cleared up by the result of the last storm. That brings me now to the small vote on the Observatory on which I presume I am entitled to speak. I do not hold with the cry which has unfortunately been raised too often that the Observatory is altogether in the wrong. I will not refer to the storm of the 18th instant, as the subject is sub judice. The committee of the Chamber of Commerce have in days passed felt it to be their duty to point out that they considered they did not always receive the assistance which the shipping was entitled to receive from the Observatory. This resulted in the inquiry held twelve years ago, which exonerated the Observatory. I do not wish to exonerate or to blame, but there is no question that there is a strong feeling in the community that through a little want of friendliness or reciprocity on the part of some of the officials we have not had the fullest possible benefit from the Observatory which we are entitled to expect. If Your Excellency saw your way to clear up this point, that whether these charges are unfounded or not it will not occur again in the future, it would be satisfactory to the community at large. It might be possible to appoint a small commission to go into the question of the equipment of the Observatory, and possibly to supply fresh instruments to put the Observatory in a better position than it is at present to forestall approaching bad weather. Another point is the question of roads. Your Excellency made experiments in wood paving but at the moment they are only in the experimental stage. Nobody can deny that the condition of the macadamised roads are a disgrace to any town that calls itself civilised. In wet weather they are impassable seas of mud. In dry weather it is almost impossible to walk on them on account of the broken surface, painfully recalling to one's mind stories of the middle ages when pious folk expiated their sins by walking to Canterbury with shoes full of dried peas. We of course understand that the cost of remaking roads in anything but macadam would be very great, and I fear only can be done when funds permit. One track, that is the tramway track, is very bad, but I know perfectly well the difficulty which exists in keeping such a road in good condition when we have a rich traffic cutting the place to pieces. There is a continuous line of holes along the tramway which are dangerous to traffic and may cause serious accidents. In wet weather an active man can cross with a certain amount of safety but a woman could not cross without getting her skirts ruined by dirty water full of oil and iron rust. I referred just now to the question of possible retrenchment. I now come to the question

of salaries. We all know the cry which has been raised by a section, the civil servants, as to the difficulties in which they are placed by diminishing incomes. That is a question I fancy which affects most of us in the Colony, but I think the civil servants deserve consideration. I would venture to suggest, although in doing so I do not know that I have the entire support of my colleagues, that your Excellency should appoint a small committee to consider the whole question of salaries. The salaries of civil servants should in my opinion be based on the same lines. This I think is not always the case, I will not go into details. With regard to the exchange compensation there can be no finality about that. Some of us have seen the dollar up to 4/-, we have seen it down to 1/6, and now it looks as though it were going up to 2/6. It appears to me that the proper way to deal with the question is to fix the salaries on a sliding scale, that is to say, all sterling salaries should be paid not more than \$12 to the pound and not less than \$10, fixing exchange between 2/- and 1/8. That would give a certain amount of fixity to the salaries of members of the civil service, at all events for the next two or three years. I am afraid I have spoken somewhat lengthily. With regard to the question of retrenchment I can only say, and I have held the opinion for many years, that there is only one way of effecting retrenchment and improving the efficiency of the administration of the Colony. It might be but I don't say it is possible to reconstruct the work of members of the upper branches of the Government service, those drawn from home. Possibly by paying men more and increasing their duties we might be able to induce a better class of men to join the service and to remain in it. I am told that at the moment there is a little difficulty to get recruits. There is no doubt that if you want to get good work out of a man you have got to pay him well, but extra expense might be saved by reducing the number of the establishment. There is only one other point to which I wish to refer, and that is, Sir, the death of four well-known ex-Government officials. With the exception of the hon. senior unofficial member, the honourable Chinese member opposite, and myself none of the Council remember the stormy times of the rule of Sir John Pope Hannessey, but whether we do or do not remember Sir William Marsh, Sir George O'Brien, Mr. Deane, or Mr. Bruce Shepherd, we all know that in their time they rendered faithful and capable service to the Colony. We all join in endorsing the remarks of Your Excellency expressing regret for their loss.

The Hon. Mr. GRESSON—At the informal meeting at which your Excellency was good enough to place before the unofficial members the skeleton of your budget for 1907 you may recollect that I expressed no opinion on the means you proposed to adopt to balance revenue and expenditure. We had then no figures before us and it was not possible to form a competent opinion. Now we have full details and have also had the benefit of Your Excellency's lucid explanation. The total decrease in the estimated revenue for 1907 is as nearly as possible \$900,000, due to three principal causes—shrinkage in the opium monopoly, the elimination of the profit derived from subsidiary coins and the Widows and Orphans' Fund. In estimating the expenditure Your Excellency has been able to show a considerable decrease owing to the present high level of exchange. This may or not prove to be justified, for he would be a brave man indeed who would hazard an opinion as to what rates will be ruling at this time next year, and it is quite possible that the small surplus of \$16,285 now shown may result in a deficiency. The Widows and Orphans' Pension Fund and the revenue from subsidiary coinage are not again available, and regarded even from the most favourable side it is obvious that we have to deal with a falling revenue. While I see no objection to the way in which it is proposed to meet this falling revenue, I see nothing to commend it. The cure that is proposed is one with which we are all more or less familiar, and if the progress of the colony is not to come to a standstill it must sooner or later be abandoned. Your Excellency's disinclination to raise a loan is, I confess, to me inexplicable, provided always the terms are satisfactory. I may here remind Your

Excellency that if, as I foresee, a loan must ultimately be raised, postponing the evil day will inevitably result in worse terms being secured. Far better to raise a loan now when the credit of the Colony is good and the lender need not be concerned as to the security for his advance. As the desirability is not open to consideration I will make use of Your Excellency's reference to the out of the Colony's coat. Here I go further than Your Excellency. I think it will be necessary to consider not only the out of the coat but also the under garments and household expenses. It is to these I would more particularly wish to refer, for I think they should be re-shaped before we deal with our outer garments or extraordinary expenditure. Before dealing with the expenditure there is one item in the revenue, a sum of \$10,000 to which I would like to draw attention. It is in connection with the new Western and Mongkoktsui markets. It would be instructive to know what the return actually is after provision has been made for the cost of buildings and value of land. Turning now to expenditure, it is necessary, Sir, that I ask your and hon. members' attention to some figures. They are instructive and I hope they will be not altogether uninteresting. Under the heading, Personal Emoluments, exclusive of the Post Offices outside this Colony, I find that expenditure is no less a sum than \$1,925,660 or out of a revenue of \$6,448,025—30 per cent. Out of our revenue however, an immediate return of one-fifth has to be made as military contribution. This amounts to \$1,276,620, leaving us with a net available revenue of \$5,171,405, and out of this personal emoluments absorb 37.26 per cent. In other words, to administer \$5,171,405 we spend \$1,925,660 (hear, hear). In dealing with expenditure it would of course be instructive to form comparisons, but comparisons equitable and just are not easy to find. In dealing with the expenditure of the Police and Jail Departments I may, perhaps, compare them with the neighbouring settlement of Shanghai. I will deal first with the police. In Shanghai there is a foreign population of 11,497 in addition to a native population of 451,716. In the Police Force there are 1,069 men of all ranks. The total number of prisoners dealt with by this force for the year 1905 was 84,117 at a cost of approximately \$449,000. In Hongkong there is, I understand, a force of 783 men. The personnel of the two forces is somewhat different. In Shanghai there are 111 Europeans as against 112 in Hongkong; there are 224 Indians as against 36 in Hongkong; and there are 734 Chinese as against 311 in Hongkong. Shanghai therefore maintains a force of 1,069 men at a cost of \$449,000, while Hongkong's force of 783 men costs \$543,816, or with 236 less men we pay \$95,000 more.

His Excellency—Does not that include the jail?

Hon. Mr. Gresson—No, Sir, I will refer to the jail later.

Continuing, the speaker said—It may possibly be contended that Hongkong has a water police force, which Shanghai has not, but even so the expense of this branch is only \$37,232. We will now compare the duties of the forces. I submit the duties of the Hongkong Police are no more arduous than those of Shanghai. In Hongkong they benefit by the assistance of the Garrison police in maintaining law and order, and happily they have not had the experience of assisting in the suppression of serious riots and the protection of life and property. It must further be remembered that Shanghai, for the purposes of defence, has of necessity to maintain a larger police force than would otherwise be required. The conclusion I come to, Sir, is that there is room for retrenchment in Hongkong. In the jail Hongkong's expenditure is \$116,306; Shanghai's \$51,500, a difference in favour of Shanghai of \$65,806. I have no means of knowing the average number of prisoners in Hongkong. In Shanghai on 1st January, 1905, there were 449, and on the 31st December 488, so that a fair average would be 450. In the Medical Departments the total expenditure is \$235,175, or 3.64 per cent of the gross revenue. Personal emoluments amount to \$139,035. This is, I admit, Sir, a delicate department to try to cut down the expenses of, and I am quite sure none of us wish the poorer classes not to have the benefit of medical advice, but still if we are to render any assistance at

all, it is obvious that we must keep ourselves out of the workhouse, and I am convinced that by re-organisation, without impairing the efficiency of our hospitals, expenditure can be very considerably reduced. On the Sanitary Department, or as it might more aptly be termed, Hongkong's curse, there is an expenditure of \$454,229, the principal items of which are under the heading of personal emoluments. On the Sanitary Staff the expenditure is \$134,887; on the Veterinary Staff, \$29,603; on the Plague Staff, \$55,165; on allowances of various kinds, coolies' wages and uniforms, \$28,028; a total of \$242,683. It will be seen the Plague staff is but a small proportion of the whole. The sum of \$454,229 is without doubt but a fraction of what this department causes the Colony to spend on what are often useless and unnecessary alterations or repairs certainly not wanted by the landlord nor desired by the tenants. I am aware the Sanitary Department is engaging the attention of a commission, and their investigation will, I trust, result in a large saving of the public funds. In Public Works the decreased expenditure is, Your Excellency states, due to the higher rate of exchange, but I cannot find any other decrease made although the amount of work is less. I do not wish, Sir, to take up any more time of this Council by dealing with the other headings of expenditure, but I think I have made it clearly plain that in my opinion here is great room for retrenchment. If my criticisms on the expenditure which are made in all good faith, result in a small saving to the Colony, I shall feel more than amply rewarded for having undertaken this most uncongenial task.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—I do not propose to add to the remarks of my hon. colleagues as they have fully covered the whole extent of the ground. There is only one point to which I wish to refer. I was very sorry indeed to hear from my hon. friend on the right that there is no hope of the Chamber of Commerce coming to the aid of the Government on that most important question, the speedy erection of a typhoon shelter. The reason advanced by my hon. friend was that it was acknowledged to be the principle all over the world that dues should not be levied on shipping for the purposes of general revenue. Now, this typhoon refuge is not being erected for the purposes of general revenue. It is a special kind of work which the recent disaster has emphasised as being most necessary, and I think, notwithstanding the refusal of the Chamber of Commerce to aid the Government, that the Government should at once devise means for the erection of this refuge. It seems to me, taking the recent calamity into account and the fact that the warning was given half an hour or an hour beforehand, although it might have been given earlier by the Observatory, it would not, under the present circumstances, have saved many of the boating people from disaster; because considering the long stages of water many of them had to cover, the chances are that few would have reached the refuge. It would be much better in future if a couple of hours' notice were given to them to allow them time to proceed safely to the refuge, and then a refuge of similar size to that at Causeway Bay should be erected in the Western district near Kennedytown close to the vacant place where they are now in the habit of landing cattle. In that case if only short notices were given to the boating people, they would have time to reach the refuge nearest them; that is to say, those harbour boats at Kennedytown would not have to make a long journey to the east, and perhaps be overtaken by the storm. Then, also, it would be easier for those boats working in the middle of the harbour to out across to Samshui or Monkotsui and obtain shelter, provided there were havens there. I feel strongly on this point, and hope the Government will, either by means of a loan or otherwise, undertake the work at once. It will give confidence to the boating population, and will be very much appreciated by the whole of the Chinese community, especially the floating population. I urge the necessity of this work not only on the grounds of expediency, but on the grounds of humanity. I am sure Your Excellency will, after the experience of the last ten days, give the attention to this question it deserves.

The DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS—Sir, in the course of remarks made by my hon. friend opposite he touched upon a few points which concerned public works. One matter he referred to was the concrete at Blake Pier, which he described as being something like a pond. I cannot think, Sir, the condition of the surfacing is quite so bad as he represents it to be. He must be perfectly well aware that where ground has been reclaimed from the sea as that has been during the past few years there must be a settlement and for the sake of a settlement of an inch or so in certain parts of it, it would seem rather extravagant to go and reconcrete that surface simply to get rid of a few small pools. He also made a proposal that the Government should consider the advisability of having two sets of building regulations. It is perhaps worthy of some consideration, but if you can make a set of regulations for Chinese exclusively, and another set for European buildings exclusively you will probably omit other blocks of buildings. There are several that would require a third set of regulations to deal with them. In the matter of roads, my hon. friend characterised them as a disgrace. I would ask him if he had ever traversed the streets of London in the wet, and been spattered with mud from top to toe. Personally I consider the roads of this Colony are, generally speaking, in very good condition. He referred also to the condition in which the portion adjoining the tramline is maintained. I admit that for some part of the time in the early days of the tramway there were good grounds for complaint, but I think that more recently the condition of the portion alongside the tramway track has been maintained in better condition and I hope that the fact, called forth by the remarks in this chamber, will act as an incentive to the manager of the Tramway Company to make greater efforts to maintain the condition of the road for which he is responsible. My hon. friend on the left remarked that no reduction had been shown in the estimates for public works, though the work to be carried out by the Department is shown to be somewhat less than this year. With regard to that he has perhaps overlooked the fact that under maintenance the estimate is increased \$28,000 in next year's estimates. In Public Works Extraordinary the estimates show a decrease which, speaking from memory, is something over a quarter of a million. Of that amount \$150,000 is due to the resumption of insanitary properties. The matter does not call for any great amount of engineering work as regards the great expenditure of money. I would also point out, Sir, that there are many questions affecting public works which must be considered in connection with the construction of railway, for which no expenditure appears in the public works' estimates. I would also point out to my hon. friend that during recent years it has been necessary for the Government to call in a great deal of outside assistance to enable large works in progress to be carried out. The Kowloon Water Works were carried out under the supervision of Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, who have also been engaged as architects for the new Post Office, and the designs of the Law Courts have been prepared by a firm in England. Several other works of a minor character were also carried out under the supervision of outside foremen. It is hoped, Sir, that it may be possible to dispense with a great amount of outside assistance in the future; but, of course, it will be necessary, if that is to be done, and if works which hon. members have spoken request should be undertaken on the basis of a loan, it will be necessary still further to increase the personnel of the Public Works Department.

Hon. Mr. WEI YUK—I wish to say a few words in support of my colleague's address. I hope the Government will give serious consideration to the question of speedily erecting a typhoon refuge. I think Chung shawan or Mongkoktsui are the only safe places for the erection of such a shelter.

The CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE—A word, Sir, as to the remarks which fell from the hon. member on my left regarding the police. There is a very great difference between Hongkong and Shanghai in the matter of police. Here we have to maintain a water police, which is a very expensive item. He

put the cost at \$37,252; even so he was woefully astray, as the cost is \$90,000 a year, a sum of \$58,000 under personal emoluments and about \$32,000 under other charges. The hon. member's remarks about the Shanghai police refer to the cost of the force in 1905. Unfortunately, I have gone into that very little, but I have paid more attention to the estimates for this year, and I find that they reckon this year to maintain 1,099 police, call it 1,100—121 Europeans, 221 Indians, 600 Chinese regular police, and apparently 14 European and 43 Chinese detectives. The budget cost of that is Taels 411,440, which turned into dollars is between \$560,000 and \$570,000. Putting it at \$560,000 you won't be very far wrong. Our budget for the police next year is \$543,816, call it \$544,000. From that we must, in comparing the cost of our police with Shanghai, cut out altogether the cost of the water police for which they have no equivalent. Take \$90,000 from \$544,000, leaving \$454,000, the cost of our land police. With that we maintain 785 men—114 Europeans, 516 Indians, and 311 Chinese, so that they have, roughly speaking, 315 more men than we have, and the cost to Shanghai is \$102,000 more to maintain. Roughly they maintain three-eighths more men than we do at an extra cost of about two-ninths. There is no doubt that our police cost more per head than theirs do, but not so much as the hon. member on my left makes out. The reason for this is apparent on the face of it. Their force is largely made up of Chinese, who are very much cheaper than Europeans and Indians. They have 121 Europeans while we have about 131. It is very necessary we should have plenty of Europeans here because of the large number of stations we have scattered all over the Colony. Shanghai is more or less a compact place, very flat and with excellent roads, so that it is possible to concentrate the whole force in about twenty minutes in the most remote part of the settlement. We have as many as 35 stations scattered all over the place and at nearly every one it is necessary that we should have a European in charge, and so it comes about we must have plenty of Europeans. The same remarks apply to a great extent to Indians. Owing to the numerous stations in the New Territory, and the different villages, we must keep plenty of Indians, the rest being made up of Chinese. The only way we could save money would be to employ more Chinese in place of Indians. We might save a little money in that way because Chinese are cheaper than Indians, but I am not in favour of it. I don't think it would be a good policy to adopt, and I do not myself see how we can expect to cut down any expenditure on the police.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Dealing in the first instance with the remarks of the hon. Dr. Ho Kai and the hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, I will at once inform the Council that I shall endeavour to start the typhoon shelter in the coming year (applause). I believe it is absolutely necessary. It will take some time to decide on the best site and a satisfactory design. In the meantime I will consider how the necessary expenditure can best be met. I do not intend to raise a loan for the purpose in spite of what has fallen from the hon. Mr. Gresson on this subject. He said it was inexplicable that I should be averse to a loan. I thought I had explained my reasons at some length at the meeting on the 13th instant. It is not necessary to repeat what I then said but I will meet one of the arguments that is commonly used in favour of a loan. People say—"Why should we pay for what will benefit coming generations?" I do not think that is a fair way to put it. We should pay for what will benefit the next generation in the same way as the past generation paid for the benefits which the present generation enjoy (Applause). There is no finality about any of our public works. I remember having been told that when the Tytam waterworks were under construction, it was considered not only that that was the final word which had to be said on the subject of water supply, but also that the works were far in excess of any probable future requirements. They were called Price's white elephants. Since these works were completed, the Tytam byewash with 26,000,000 gallons have been added to our

supply, and now we have nearly completed the first Tytam Tak reservoir, which gives another 198,000,000 gallons. We know now that these are insufficient, and we are going to start a new reservoir for 1,200,000,000 gallons. I am perfectly satisfied that that in itself will fail to supply the ultimate needs of the Colony, and if not the next generation, then the one after it will have to consider fresh water supply schemes. This has been a progressive Colony, and we hope it will continue to be so. So long as it is progressive, no works that we put up can be considered to meet the ultimate requirements of the place, and no works should therefore be paid for from loan. From this, of course, I except such works as the railway now under construction. If the cost of the typhoon shelter is not to be met by a loan, and I think I have the majority of the Council with me that it should not be so met, the question whether additional taxation should be imposed by higher assessed taxes or light dues will have to be considered. I hardly think the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce can be allowed to have the last word on that subject. He stated that the Colony depended entirely on its shipping. I know that is the usual way of putting the case, but is it really the correct way? Does not the Colony depend as much on its trade as its shipping? Would the shipping exist without its trade? I think not. The shipping makes its profits—and I imagine they are large ones—from the Colony, and it is not clear why those profits, as well as the profits on trade, should not be taxed. At any rate, that is not a matter I need settle at the present moment. Turning now from the question of the typhoon shelter and the manner in which the expenditure required for that shelter should be met to the statistics presented by the hon. member at the foot of the table (Mr. Gresson), I confess I found it a little difficult to grasp the general principle at which he was aiming, but if I understood it right, he looks upon the proportion of Personal Emoluments to total expenditure as excessive. In other words he considers that the proportion that other charges bear to total expenditure in any department as the coefficient of efficiency of that department. With that I can hardly agree. Supposing that instead of paying the P. and O. S. N. Company \$125,000 we paid them as an annual subsidy \$150,000, and cut off \$25,000 from personal emoluments by reducing the number of postmen and the frequency of delivery of letters, according to the hon. member's method of reckoning, the Post Office would be more efficient. I can hardly think he means that, but I cannot see to what other conclusion his remarks lead. As regards the special case into which he went in some detail, that of the police and the jail, I am surprised he did not get the hon. member who represents the Chamber of Commerce to back him up, as that member from his experience on the Shanghai Municipal Council would have certainly added great weight to the suggestion, if it is a correct one, that our police were expensive compared with the police of Shanghai (applause). This question, as the Captain Superintendent of Police points out, depends very largely on the proportion of the different nationalities which constitute the police. I considered this a year and a half ago when I had a discussion with regard to it with Mr. May, who had, as members are aware, a wide experience of the Police department. I came to the conclusion, after hearing all he had to say, that our present proportion was a good one. Reverting for the moment to the general question raised by the hon. member at the foot of the table, who stated that 30 per cent of our expenditure is for personal emoluments, it will interest him to learn that Singapore's estimate for 1906 showed 29.7 per cent of the expenditure for these emoluments; the percentage of the actual expenditure under this head in Mauritius in 1903/04 was 27.83 in Trinidad in 1904/05 it was 30 and in Malta in 1904/05 34.47, so that if our proportion is a bad one, at any rate it does not differ very largely from those of other colonies. The hon. member in the course of his remarks made a violent attack on the Sanitary Department, but as he himself stated, the administration of that department is under consideration by a competent commission, so that it would be out of

place for us to discuss it here to-day. Turning now to the remarks of the hon. member representing the Chamber of Commerce, he referred to the faulty policy of postponing public works, and suggested that we were now postponing public works in a manner hitherto not done. Far from that being the case, we have in the last few years been carrying out new works at a greater rate than at any previous time in the history of the Colony. Of course we have been spending more money but not only that, we have also been spending lately a greater proportion of our revenue on these works than for many years past. In the year 1896 we spent 13.77 per cent of our expenditure on public works; in 1897 16.04; in 1898 18.24; in 1899 13.41; in 1900 21.54; in 1901 19.96; in 1902 30.22; in 1903 25.38; in 1904 33.40 and last year I think it was about 34.00 per cent. I look upon it as a healthy sign that we are spending about one-third of our revenue on public works, and I hope we shall not fall far below that proportion. I disagree with the hon. member that this Colony was ever justified in issuing \$1,000,000 of subsidiary coins. If they had been really subsidiary coins the issue might have been justified, but their unrestricted issue tended to make them the main coinage of South China and it was a coinage of which the face value was far below the actual value. If we had issued subsidiary coins with the same proportion of silver in them as the dollar or if we had made a reserve for redeeming them, we should have been justified. I do not think we were justified in issuing an indefinite amount of subsidiary coins of which the value was far below the face value and for the redemption of which no provision was made. On the minor points referred to by the hon. member there is little for me to say. As I stated in my remarks on the 13th, we are cutting down very few trees in the coming year. My fear is that we may presently find large areas of dead trees, and this would mean vacant spaces on our hill sides for many years. However, this matter will be carefully considered by the department responsible for it. Another minor point referred to was the expenditure of \$2,400 in payment to the police for supervising the work of the shroffs in the villages in the New Territory. Owing to the lack of supervision last year we had defalcations amounting to \$4,000. These shroffs have to work in various villages in the New Territory where there is no one to supervise them unless the police are appointed for that purpose. I am inclined to think that \$2,400 will be a very reasonable insurance to pay against the loss we should incur through a few dishonest shroffs. Not only is there that consideration but there is another one having great weight in the New Territories. The villagers were largely swindled by the defalcating shroff and that might, without the supervision we are providing, happen again and is even more to be avoided than the Government loss (applause). There remains the matter brought up by the hon. member of exchange compensation to civil servants. Since the meeting of the 13th instant I have received from the Secretary of State the following reply to the despatch addressed to him on the 13th July:—

"I have carefully considered your observations, and I regret that I am unable to satisfy myself that measures of relief are necessary or justifiable at the present time. In the matter of remittances to this country the Government servants in question are no longer affected by the rate of exchange, and a reduction in the dollar value of imported articles must presumably be only a matter of time if exchange continues to rule high. Moreover I would remind you of the statement in your Despatch No. 72 of the 29th. March that 'house rent is the chief, if not the only, expense of living which is not lower in this Colony than in most others, where customs duties are levied and where wages are higher. I am bound to add that in my opinion the scale of pay of Government servants in Hongkong compares favourably with that obtaining in most other parts of the Empire."

I would observe, with reference to the suggestion made in your Despatch under reply, that sterling salaries were introduced in order to get rid of the system of making payments in dollars at fictitious rates of exchange, and even if I were convinced of the necessity of taking

steps in the direction which you advocate, I could not agree to any arrangements whereby that system would be revived."

(Sd.) ELGIN."

Continuing, His EXCELLENCY said—One of my suggestions was that which the hon. member himself put forward—a sliding scale between a 1/8 and a 2/- dollar. I am not prepared to adopt the proposal of the hon. member that a committee should be appointed to go into the question of civil servants' salaries. Certainly such a committee, if appointed, should not be an official one as its members would naturally hesitate to make any suggestions which would involve increases to their emoluments. I will in this matter confine myself to putting the hon. members' remarks before the hon. Secretary of State.

The motion that the Bill be read a second time was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY moved that the Bill be referred to the Finance Committee.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded and this was agreed to.

OPIUM ORDINANCE.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Prepared Opium Ordinance. He said—The principal object in introducing this ordinance is to include morphine and compound opium within the scope of the present law with regard to the sale of this drug. The magistrates have given decisions which apparently bring these drugs within the meaning of the word opium and within the scope of the law in force, but there are doubts whether these decisions would be upheld if questioned. It is obviously advisable to put beyond all doubt the question whether morphine and compounds of opium do or do not come within the privileges afforded to the Opium Farmer. Another object of the Bill is to establish under Government supervision a bonded warehouse for opium and compounds of opium introduced into the Colony. At one time the authorities required the Opium Farmer to provide a bonded warehouse. He did not do so and pressure was put upon him to make him do so. Ultimately we came to the conclusion that a warehouse should be provided by the Government and that the Opium Farmer should be permitted to establish one also if he desired to do so. His establishment would of course be under Government rules and regulations. The principle of the Bill shortly is to bring the provisions of the law with respect to arrest, search, seizure and disposal of morphine and compounds of opium into operation.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The Council went into committee, and considered the Bill clause by clause. On the Council resuming.

His EXCELLENCY reported that the Bill had passed through committee with one amendment.

BILLS PASSED.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Lunacy Ordinance, 1906.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the New Territories Land Ordinance, 1905.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to transfer to the General Revenue certain sums forming part of the Praya Reclamation Fund.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL moved the third reading of the Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Regulation of Chinese Ordinance 1888.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY seconded and the Bill was read a third time.

His EXCELLENCY—After the meeting of the Finance Committee which will be held later, I propose the Council should resume in order to pass the Supply Bill in its third reading. I understand that next Thursday will not be a convenient day for some members of the Council. I don't want to avoid a meeting and if no one has any objection then we will have a meeting another day. The Council is adjourned till after the meeting of the Finance Committee.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held, the Colonial Secretary presiding. The following votes were passed:

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of four thousand four hundred dollars (\$4,400) in aid of the vote, Sanitary Department—other charges, for the following items:—

Cemetery Incidental Expenses ...	\$1,500
Cemetery Expenses—Disinterment of	
Dead Bodies ...	900
Plague Corpses—Cost of Burial ...	2,000

Total... .. \$4,400

POST OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand one hundred and seventy dollars (\$1,170) in aid of the vote, Post Office, B.—Postal Agencies in China, Tientsin—other charges, for the following items:—

Fittings ...	\$1,000
Incidental expenses ...	50
Rent ...	60
Uniforms for Postmen ...	60

Total \$1,170

OBSERVATORY.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one thousand one hundred dollars (\$1,100) in aid of the vote, Observatory—other charges, printing and distribution of Meteorological Register.

TYPHOON DAMAGES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Typhoon Damages.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of ten thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—

Other Miscellaneous Services, ...	\$3,600
Refunds of Revenue, ...	7,000

Total \$10,000

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) in aid of the vote Judicial and Legal Departments, A.—Supreme Court—other charges, Electric Lighting and Fans.

KOWLOON POST OFFICE.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of one hundred and twenty-three dollars and forty-seven cents (\$123.47) in aid of the vote, Public Works Extraordinary, Buildings:—Post Office, Kowloon.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES.

The Governor recommended the Council to vote a sum of forty dollars (\$40) in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Travelling Allowances in the New Territory.

THE SUPPLY BILL

The Committee considered the Supply Bill clause by clause.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY asked for authority to recommend to the Council that the Bill might be dealt with in the same manner as a Bill reported on by a committee of the whole Council.

This was agreed to.

On the Council resuming,

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—I beg to report that at the meeting of the Finance Committee just held the Bill entitled An Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding five million two hundred and two thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars to the Public Service of the year 1907, was considered clause by clause in the presence of the members of the Standing Committee present to-day and in the opinion of the committee the Bill may be dealt with in the same manner as a Bill reported on by a committee of the whole Council. I beg to move the adoption of the report. Further I wish to report that Financial Minutes Nos. 65 to 72 have been approved, and I move the adoption of that report.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—As there has been no material alteration in the Bill by the committee, I propose no member objecting, that the Bill be read a third time.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded.

HIS EXCELLENCY—In my replies to criticisms of hon. members on the supply bill, there was one to which I inadvertently omitted to refer, and that is the question of the administration of the Observatory. If the unofficial members desire that the scope of the enquiry which I have ordered should be extended so as to include, not merely the question of fact which has been already referred to the Committee, but also the question of the administration of the department generally, I am willing to so extend it. My reason for confining the inquiry to the question of fact was because it had been suggested that we could have had earlier notice from the Observatory of the typhoon of the 18th instant, and it seemed to me that it was both fair to the Director of the Observatory and to the public that that question should be settled without delay. If the scope of the enquiry is extended it will be necessary to strengthen the Committee making it, and it will be some time before they will be in a position to render a full report. I see no reason, however, why they should not make a preliminary report on the point already referred to them, and make a further report on the more general question. I should like an expression of opinion from the unofficial members whether the inquiry should be extended in the manner suggested.

Hon. Dr. HO KAI—In answer to your Excellency, I may say the unofficial members are all agreed that the scope of the inquiry should be extended. I think the general feeling is that not only should the facts as to whether notice could have been given sooner or later, should be ascertained but that an inquiry should be conducted into the general management of the Observatory and its relations with other stations in Manila and Shanghai, whether the relations are of such a cordial nature as to enable the Observatory here to receive proper warning of approaching typhoons. So far as I know the opinion of the unofficial members is in favour of the committee being extended.

HIS EXCELLENCY—We will extend the scope of the inquiry.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY—In 1900 there was an inquiry into the Observatory, and that Commission held that there were the most cordial relations between the Observatory and the other stations.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL—Yes. The same allegation was then advanced.

Hon. Captain B. DELEY—I quite remember a more recent inquiry than that.

The COLONIAL TREASURER—Yes, much more recent.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—The question seems to be whether the Observatory is in need of new instruments, and also whether its communication with other observatories might not be improved. I believe more advantage might be obtained if it were in telegraphic communication with the south of Formosa where there is a well equipped observatory.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Is there no telegraphic communication?

Hon. Mr. HEWETT—I'm told there could be an improvement.

HIS EXCELLENCY—Hon. members are all in favour of the inquiry being extended?

This was agreed to.

The Supply Bill was then read a third time and became law.

HIS EXCELLENCY—The Council stands adjourned till 2.30 p.m. on Thursday, 11th October.

Messrs. E. Meyer & Co., a German firm at Chemulpo, have inaugurated a regular line between Shanghai, Chefoo and Tairen (Dairen), and another line between Shanghai, Chefoo, Chemulpo, Nagasaki, Fusan, Wonsan and Vladivostok. Three German steamers are employed on these lines. One of them entered Tairen on the morning of the 9th and left for Chefoo at 4 p.m. She is the first foreign steamer entering Tairen since the port was opened to international trade. The two other steamers will call at Tairen fortnightly. At present it is hopeless to expect either cargo or passengers between Tairen and Vladivostok, but as Tairen is a free port the future trade between Tairen and Shanghai is of importance for these German steamers.

THE TYPHOON.

(Daily Press, September 24th.)

HUNDREDS OF BODIES RECOVERED.

PULPIT REFERENCE.

Each succeeding day brings more harrowing details of the awful effects of the typhoon. The total reported missing rapidly grows into thousands; the bodies recovered number hundreds, while hundreds more are still adrift in the waters of the colony. For days yet we shall be in the midst of death—death in its most repulsive forms, the gruesome appearance of the bodies and the stench emitted from them conquering the instinctive reverence usually forthcoming and disgusting those whose unpleasant duty it is to give them interment. Even the most light hearted and thoughtless have been shocked by the scenes witnessed during the week.

Stories of the terrible struggles that took place during the two fateful hours of Tuesday are forthcoming as some unexpected survivor is discovered, while those who have escaped are perhaps only now beginning to realise their losses and to give an account of missing relatives and friends. Gradually the portentous statistics are being compiled. The death roll is known to amount to thousands, but the damage to property seems as yet well nigh incalculable.

The sanitary officials and the police are working late and early recovering bodies, placing them in the mortuaries and preparing them for burial. Coffin-makers are exceptionally busy; but the greatest difficulty is still experienced in getting coolies to undertake the abhorrent work of handling the bodies. Although higher wages have been offered the men are not at all responsive. The military are assisting to clear the wreckage from the shores, while the naval officials are concerned with removing the floating wreckage which constitutes a danger to navigation. Buoys are also being replaced and in a short time the harbour should be restored to something like its former appearance. Search for the missing is still being prosecuted, notably in the case of the late Bishop Hoare. Another attempt was made on Saturday to recover the body but the "Stanley" returned late at night without any trace being found. Launches and junks on shore are being got off, and the sunken shipping is also receiving attention. The German steamer "Johanne," sunk in Yaumati Bay, was pumped out by the "Protector," but she had received damages which necessitated her being taken into dock. There is a great demand for launches and charges have been materially enhanced.

An interesting feature of the typhoon not mentioned is that in several localities houses were shaken as if by an earthquake, furniture being overturned and crockery being smashed.

From the Bowington Canal a boy named Stanfield rescued fourteen or fifteen Chinese on the day of the disaster.

Naturally the event has cast a gloom over the community. Bathing parties have summarily brought their outings to a close, sporting fixtures were postponed, as were also several entertainments. The latter will take other shapes soon in the forms of efforts to raise money for the distressed. The Relief Fund is appealing to the sympathies of the people, and subscriptions are coming in rapidly.

IN THE NEW TERRITORY.

Rev. Father Spada, who arrived from the Catholic Mission Station at Yimtinchoi Island on Saturday night, was seen by a representative of this paper yesterday, and related the following story:—

THE POOR FISHER FOLK.

"Yimtinchoi," said the Rev. Father, "is a small island opposite the Saikung Police Station. On it is a little fishing village comprising in all some 200 souls. On the night before the cataclysm the fishing fleet had left for grounds many miles distant from their island home. Before seven o'clock on the morning of the fateful Tuesday, according to a number of the fishermen, they knew, by the fury of the wind and the ever increasing sea, that a typhoon was approaching, and immediately drew in their nets and headed their craft for

home. After an exceptionally rough cruise they sighted the island, and were nearing shelter when the storm broke. For a while they were observed by the villagers on shore tossing like cockle shells on the mountainous waves; then the blinding rain shut them out from sight, and they were next seen crashing on to the rocks. Seamen were washed high and dry on the beach, some without hurt, others exhausted and many dead. A story is told of the master of one junk saying to his crew. "We go down with our boat, or we ride her safely through the storm." They did neither. Shortly afterwards the junk was washed ashore by a powerful breaker, and the men were saved. "The village," said Father Spada, "was reduced to ruins; the small chapel was demolished, and the school would have shared a similar fate were it not for the position of the building among the hills."

His Reverence then gave a brief outline of what he had seen on his homeward trip; the many villages destroyed and the ghastly sights of numbers of bodies floating on the water, naked, disfigured and decomposed. He was told by men who had seen the "Albatross" founder that that vessel had plenty of searoom, therefore she must have been strained by the powerful seas and sprung a leak. He heard another story of numerous castaways being thrown up on a barren island by the name of Polapohan. The fishermen at the mission station where he was staying were talking about the numbers stranded at this place. The priest tried to persuade them to send what boats they had to the rescue, but the fishermen declined, stating that if they dropped anchor near the island the numbers there anxious to get away would overpower them and board and swamp their boats.

LOOTERS.

Notwithstanding the sharp lookout kept by the police, looters still continue to be a trouble. About ten of them were dealt with by the magistrates on Saturday, and another batch will appear in court this morning.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM MAURITIUS.

His Excellency the Governor has received the following telegram from the Governor of Mauritius:—

"In the name of my Government and on behalf of the people of Mauritius I beg you to accept expression of sincere sympathy with your Government and the people of Hongkong in recent disaster—BOYLE."

To which His Excellency has sent the following reply:

"On behalf of people and Government of this Colony I cordially thank you for sympathetic message—NATHAN."

TO CLEAR THE PRAYA.

Yesterday the sanitary staff were at work all day removing the many heaps of rubbish from the water front.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

It having been reported yesterday (Sunday), evening that the "Stanley" brought in the body of the Bishop (which was found in Chinwan Bay, lashed to a mast), the Rev. Mr. Stevens made immediate enquiries at the Harbour Office; and regrets to say that the news is unfortunately not substantiated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

A service of thanksgiving was conducted at the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Saturday morning by His Lordship Bishop Pozzoni for those who had been saved from the perils of the deep. Later there will be a mass for the repose of the souls of the dead.

(Daily Press, Sept 25th.)

HARBOUR OFFICE NOTES.

The fairway is being rapidly cleared of wreckage, but there are several junks which cannot be towed away and which must be blown up.

Hopes are still entertained that the *San Cheung* may be raised and divers are at present working where she lies.

The "Stanley" has gone to Waglan light-house with relief a day in advance. The explanation is that a Chinaman, dangerously injured, has been picked up there.

In connection with the scheme of relief for former junk and lighter owners it is interesting to note that a new design of lighter is under

consideration by the Harbour Master. While affording suitable living space on board it will be generally of greater convenience than the present style of lighter.

Preparations were made for another typhoon on Sunday night or Monday morning, but fortunately there was no such visitation although the wind was blowing rather strongly, and the sea was very rough.

LOOTERS STILL ACTIVE.

Notwithstanding the activity of the police looters continue their nefarious work, and daily the number of persons charged at the Magistracy on this count is increasing. It is believed that many unprincipled coolies have made large sums of money from proceeds of the flotsam they have stolen. The police on night duty at Kowloon have surprised numerous gangs burying stolen treasure at night, and much valuable property has been recovered. Many coolies are leaving companies in which they have been employed, to take a hand at the more lucrative, although illegal, business of looting. Even some of the Indian police are unable to withstand the temptation. Yesterday the magistrates dealt with over eighteen cases. An Indian sergeant from Tsat-tse-mui, near Quarry Bay, was charged with stealing four bags of sugar and \$61 from a ship in distress. The hearing of the case was adjourned. At Kowloon City, two natives were arrested for being in unlawful possession of \$1,300 worth of chemicals. They had no defence and were each fined \$25. Among the many cases from Kowloon was one in which a coolie was caught stripping copper from the bottom of a lighter on the beach. He was fined \$25, and sat in the stocks for six hours at a point from which it was convenient for him to view his ill advised handiwork. A Chinese constable at Yau-mati, who attempted to arrest four men with a bag containing four thousand odd cents in their possession, was severely handled by the looters. Before they could escape with their treasure, however, their arrest was effected. They were each sentenced to a month's imprisonment and six hours' stocks. In other cases which were heard the defendants were fined in amounts ranging from \$5 to \$25.

MORE STORIES OF HEROISM.

Although late in the day, stories of heroism in the storm still come to hand. The launch "Enoch" was among other craft taking shelter in the Naval yard when the typhoon was at its height. A number of sampans there were knocked against each other by the fury of the waves, and one containing a woman and three children was smashed to pieces, and the occupants left struggling in the water. Seeing their predicament, Mr. W. Baker, engineer in charge of the "Enoch" immediately jumped overboard and swam to their assistance. He succeeded in rescuing all four, and it is recorded that when safely landed the woman wrapped twenty cents in a piece of joss paper and handed it to her preserver with the remark "fungshui." Mr. Baker's action was a praiseworthy one, seeing the risk he ran of being hurt by the floating wreckage.

TREACHEROUS HAVENS.

Causeway Bay and Chinwan Bay in the New Territory, are generally supposed to be havens in which lighter craft can find protection from a storm. That they have afforded safety during previous storms is well known, but in the last the vessels lying in these refuges met the same fate as those exposed.

A POLICE LAUNCH THAT SURVIVED.

We are pleased to be able to state that police launch No. 3, in charge of Constable Boulger, which was supposed to have foundered at Taip, rode safely through the storm. With two anchors down, the crew managed to keep her head to the gale, and steamed against it until the wind and sea had spent themselves. "It was an anxious time," said constable Berry who was aboard, "and I wouldn't like to have to go through it again."

SALVAGE AT KOWLOON.

The boisterous weather of the last few days has considerably delayed the work of salvaging, and of recovering the dead. A salvage steamer is at work trying to refloat the "Petrarch" while a dredger on which about a thousand coolies are employed is busily engaged cutting a channel by which it is hoped to tow the "Kinshan" into deep water. For miles along

the Kowloon foreshore is strewn with wreckage the removal of which will not be accomplished for months. The soldiers have been withdrawn from the work but gangs of coolies are still busily engaged. On Sunday the Tung Wa hospital boats were obliged, owing to the choppy sea, to discontinue their search for the dead. The last raft towed ashore carried 50 corpses. The boats resumed the work yesterday.

AT WANCHAI.

The police are still toiling among the wreckage in the East. At Jardine's Point ten dead bodies were recovered from the debris yesterday. The work, however, is hard, as numerous anchors and a considerable portion of the Praya wall which collapsed have to be removed at low tide.

ITALIAN MISSION LOSSES.

Four of the Italian mission churches in the New Territory, and a number of schools were completely destroyed. Others were seriously damaged.

THE OBSERVATORY.

We learn that the Chamber of Commerce has selected Captain A. McD. Sommerville of the China Navigation Company's S.S. "Teau" to serve on the Commission appointed to inquire into the workings of the Hongkong Observatory.

CAPTAIN MEAD FOUND.

The body of Captain Mead, late master of the steamer "Kwongchow" is believed to have been discovered. It was found on Stonecutters yesterday morning, and was unrecognisable but for certain wearing apparel.

BURIAL OF FRENCH SAILOR.

The body of one of the victims of the typhoon, one of the crew of the ill-fated *Fronde*, was buried yesterday at the Happy Valley in the Roman Catholic Cemetery. The coffin was brought ashore at Arsenal Street and placed on a hearse alongside which marched a number of the crew with arms reversed. A large body of men followed, this being joined by a numerous British naval detachment.

SYMPATHY FROM SINGAPORE.

His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from His Excellency the Governor of Singapore to the following effect:

23/9/06.

Legislative Council desire to express deep sympathy with sufferers in recent typhoon

ANDERSON.

To which His Excellency has replied as follows:

23/9/06.

Am most grateful to Colony for expression of sympathy which I will communicate to Colony.

NATHAN.

CHINESE SYMPATHY.

His Excellency the Governor received a visit yesterday morning from Commodore Lin Chiao Chuei conveying a message of sympathy from His Excellency the Viceroy of the Two Kwang. This message would have been conveyed by telegraph but for the breakdown of communication.

H.E. the Viceroy has also sent a contribution of \$3,000 to the Relief Fund and offered the services of two gunboats.

(Daily Press, 26th September.)

THE "SAN CHEUNG."

Contrary to general opinion, the owners of the river steamer "San Cheung" are still in hopes of raising her. A diver has been put down, and states that she has sunk in about four feet of mud. So far as he could see her hull was sound, but he has decided to make another inspection of the vessel before giving his verdict.

LOOT.

Information has reached the police that large quantities of loot have been hidden on the hillside at East Point. Diligent search has been made, but so far nothing has been found. Detectives, however, are on the lookout.

At the Police Court yesterday there were many charges of unlawful possession. Most of the defendants were fined \$5 apiece.

Two natives who were caught in the act of removing goods from the foundered launch "Taikoo" were each sentenced to three weeks' hard labour.

CANTON'S "KIND AND NEIGHBOURLY FEELING."

His Excellency the Governor has received from Mr. Mansfield, H.B.M. Consul General at Canton, a cheque for \$1,500, the amount subscribed by the foreign community at Canton, towards the relief of the Chinese sufferers.

Mr. Mansfield wrote:

"On behalf of our little community I desire to express our deep sympathy with Your Excellency and the Colony generally in the appalling disaster which has befallen you."

H.E. replied:

"I beg to convey to you most cordial thanks for this generous testimony of kind and neighbourly feeling."

NOT THE BISHOP.

On her return to the Colony yesterday the s.s. "Honam" brought news that the European body discovered on the shore of an island near Macao was not that of Bishop Hoare. The corpse was that of a tall and powerful man, with red hair and a red beard. The other bodies were all Chinese.

RECRUIT AID OF SUPERSTITION.

The police are being considerably troubled by owners of vessels lost in the storm. Apparently a number of boatmen who have read of the Government scheme for replacing lost craft have decided to profit by it if possible. Men who at first estimated the value of their lost craft at a certain sum are returning to the different police stations and informing the inspector that their loss was double or treble what they first stated.

To overcome this difficulty and arrive at a true estimate of each owner's loss it has been suggested that the amount claimed should be placed before the lighted shrine of the Joss. If a master speaks truly, he will then have no compunction in lifting the money (?). If his estimate is not a true one, in nine cases out of ten he will let the money lie. This procedure is said to have been adopted by the Tung Wah hospital committee on the occasion of the last great typhoon, and with satisfactory results. We would prefer a more business-like method of preventing fraud.

FOR CANTON.

We learn on reliable authority that Messrs Siemssen and Co.'s steamer "Sulberg" has been chartered by the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., for \$4,500, to run for a month between Hongkong and Canton.

THE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY.

Sir Henry Berkeley, as Chairman of the Committee appointed to inquire whether earlier warning could have been given of the typhoon of the 18th inst., invites mariners and others willing to give information calculated to assist the committee to call at his Chambers on Saturday. An advertisement on the subject will be found on page 4.

(Daily Press, September 27th.)

POLICE LAUNCH RAISED.

The police have been successful in refloating their large launch which sank off Taikoktau. Inspectors Langley and Kerr conducted operations. They hope soon to be able to refloat the No. 2 launch.

NEWS FROM SAIKUNG.

A report received by the police from the Saikung Station in the New Territory states that the number of persons dead and missing is 57.

THE "KWONGCHOW."

Yesterday a diver made an inspection of the sunken river steamer "Kwongchow." He had not been long under water when he returned to the surface with the startling information that the 'tween deck of the vessel was packed with bodies.

OBNOXIOUS.

So obnoxious is the smell in the police basin at Kowloon that the Europeans working there removing debris are obliged to wear respirators.

THE FAIRWAY BUOYS.

Owing to damage to the prominent lights on the two fairway buoys, a temporary red light will be exhibited from each until necessary repairs are effected.

SCAVENGING.

The Sanitary Staff have coped with a Herculean task in their efforts to clean the Praya. Within a few days the rubbish heaps

along the bund should disappear. The rubbish is being saturated with oil and burned at Kennedytown.

(Daily Press, September 8th.)

EUROPEAN BODY AT LAPPA.

The Customs Officer at the Lappa Customs, Nine Islands Station, reports that amongst other corpses washed ashore near the station was one of a foreigner described as about 5ft. 10in. to 6ft. in height, with light brown hair and moustache, teeth very regular, and clad in white duck trousers, and a thin singlet. There was also an Indian with clean shaven head.

The bodies have been buried and the graves marked.

CARGO RECOVERED.

The hard work the police have done of late has not troubled them so much as some of their experiences with claimants. All the police stations are more or less full of goods recovered from the harbour, and consequently numerous claimants go there searching for lost chattels. On Wednesday Inspector Collett sent word to a large firm, informing the manager that two cases bearing the marks of that firm, which had been recovered from the water, were lying at No. 7 Police Station. A representative of the firm was despatched to take possession of the goods, but when he was asked to pay 50 cents odolite hire on each case, he demurred, and informed the Inspector that the police might have let the goods alone; they had no right to touch them. The Inspector's reply was to the point—"Either you pay the 50 cents and take them, or you leave them."

(Daily Press, September 29th.)

On the Kowloon side the police are busy removing and burying bodies while the Tung Wah Hospital launches are still finding work in the harbour, picking up others.

Up to yesterday afternoon the number of persons reported missing, the number of bodies recovered and the number of boats lost were as under:—

Bodies recovered	1330
Reported missing	1319
Boats lost	2785

The *Fatahan* was floated yesterday. The *Kinshan* has been shored up and so confident are those engaged on her that she will be refloated that opportunity is being taken to paint her bottom. The No. 5 police launch has also been restored to the water.

A new lighter of 300 tons, the property of the P. and O. has made an opportune appearance in port.

OTHER TYHOON.

The black cone and drum indicating a typhoon to the South East of the colony and within a distance of 100 miles was hoisted at the various Government flag staffs at 2 p.m. yesterday. The gun was fired at five o'clock, and large crowds assembled on the Praya, but there was nothing for them to see.

THE TYPHOON RELIEF COMMITTEE.

H.E. The Governor having appointed Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., Chairman of a Committee, and Mr. H. Hunter, Hon. Treasurer, a meeting was held at the office of the Chairman on the 22nd September at which the Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett was appointed Hon. Secretary.

It was arranged that a Sub-Committee under the Chairmanship of the Hon. the Registrar General should be appointed which would deal with immediate cases of distress, and also consider the claims of formally registered owners of junks and sampans to assistance, in order to repair or rebuild their craft.

It was announced that the European and American subscriptions already amounted to about \$20,000 and it was hoped that figure would be at least doubled. The Chinese subscriptions already amounted to about \$25,000 including \$10,000 returned from the proposed San Francisco Relief Fund.

A meeting of the Typhoon Relief Committee was on the 27th September held at the office of Sir Paul Chater and was largely attended.

The Sub-Committee appointed to deal with cases requiring immediate relief reported that they were dealing through the Tung Wah Hospital with immediate cases of distress and it was agreed that this measure of relief should be continued and extended throughout the British Territory.

At the suggestion of H. E. the Governor the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Assistant Land Officer at Tai Po were appointed a sub-committee to deal with such cases as had arisen in the district north of Kowloon Hills and to report any further desirable measures of relief which were brought to their notice.

The Sub-Committee reported that they had gone very fully into the question of the assistance to be rendered to the junk and cargo boat population and recommended as the best method of procedure that a certain sum, proportionate to the value of boats damaged or lost should be advanced under security for the carrying out of the purpose of the advance.

A large number of losses of registered boats have already been reported to the Harbour Master and Registrar General.

The Hon. Treasurer reported that subscriptions from foreigners to date amounted to about \$90,000 and his list was not yet complete. The Tung Wah Hospital reported about \$79,000 of which some \$28,000 had been received from outside the Colony and they also hope to further increase this sum.

The amount already collected while large, even when doubled by the Government will still fall far short of the amount estimated as being required to relieve distress and pressing needs of those who have suffered throughout the Colony by the recent storm.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE OBSERVATORY ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

September 26th.

SIR,—Your able leader of this morning will be endorsed by all sensible residents who have the interest of the Colony at heart. If the enquiry which His Excellency the Governor had so promptly caused to be made is to be limited to the question whether earlier warning could have been given of the typhoon of 18th inst. it will indeed be a great pity and a waste of time. The government must now investigate searchingly into the working system of our local Observatory, especially of its present relations with the same institutions in Manila and Shanghai with a view of placing same in a more satisfactory position to give the very best information possible to the shipping people of this colony in the future.

Hongkong is the first shipping port in the world, its people pay a handsome sum annually for the upkeep of the Observatory hence the need of our shipping and the community is a pressing one, and must not be overlooked. —Yours etc.,

A RESIDENT.

OCEAN LINERS AND MACAO.

It was announced sometime ago that the N. Y.K. was in negotiation with the Macao Government for a subsidy for a monthly service between Lisbon and Macao and that there was every prospect of an early conclusion of the negotiations. However, last mail's Lisbon papers to hand (says the *Canton Daily News*) announce that the Hamburg-America Line has included both Lisbon and Macao as ports of call by their Far Eastern line of steamers, the maiden voyage taking place in September. Lisbon papers are full of praise of German enterprise and say that the negotiations with the Japanese will now be dropped. The new service will now no doubt pay, as there is a reduction of twenty per cent of the Customs tariff on goods imported direct into Portugal from her colonies. Our Macao correspondent has previously given reasons why the enterprise is unlikely to be remunerative.

FIFTY YEARS IN CHINA.

MISSIONARY JUBILEE IN CANTON.

REVIEWS OF THE HALF CENTURY.

A public meeting in honour of the Rev. R. H. Graves, M.D., D.D., missionary of the Southern Baptist Convention U.S.A., marking the completion of half a century of residence and labour in South China, was held on Tuesday evening at the Canton Club Theatre. The unique occasion drew a large gathering of missionaries, particularly those associated with American bodies, to the Shameen, and the proceedings, which were of a most enthusiastic nature, were eloquent testimony of the general appreciation of the life and work of the guest of the evening. The speeches covering as they did a review of the last half century, were of more than ordinary interest. The Rev. Dr. Green presided and there were on the platform Rev. T. W. Pearce (Hongkong), Rev. C. A. Nelson (Congregational), Rev. R. E. Chambers (Baptist), Rev. C. Bone (Hongkong), Mr. R. W. Mansfield, H.B.M. Consul-General, Mr. Leo Bergholtz, U. S. Consul-General, Rev. Dr. Wisner, Rev. Dr. Noyes, and Rev. Dr. Graves.

After devotional exercises, the Chairman said they had met together to take a brief survey of the past fifty years of the work in China and explained that all the addresses to be made tended in that direction.

Mr. MANSFIELD was the first speaker. His subject was "Fifty years of Diplomacy." He said—We have met to do honour to one who has devoted the great span of half a century to the work of saving the souls and the bodies of the people of this vast city. During the somewhat brief visits I have made during the past 35 years to Canton I have not had the privilege of more than a slight personal acquaintance with Dr. Graves but the deep respect in which the man and his work are held by both Chinese and foreigners here is a matter of common knowledge. I have been asked to say a few words on the subject of "Fifty years of Diplomacy in China" but I doubt if there has been any. (Laughter). Webster defines the word diplomacy as "the science or art of conducting negotiations between nations particularly in securing treaties". The period of fifty years of which I am to speak includes the signing of the Tientsin Treaty in 1858. The events which led up to that can only by a great stretch of imagination be characterised as diplomacy. The Treaty itself was secured by the capture and occupation of the city of Canton, and its ratification in 1860 by the threatened bombardment of Peking by the allied troops of Great Britain and France. The Chinese officials with whom ministers and consuls have had to deal have generally shown themselves past masters in a certain kind of diplomacy, namely that of being profuse in promises where resistance appeared impolitic and in opposing the *vis inertiae* to all performance. In spite of partial failures, however, some advance has undoubtedly been made and certain well known Chinese officials have undoubtedly shown by their actions that they begin to recognise that the best form of diplomacy is to obtain the best terms possible and having obtained them to carry out their engagements in spirit and in truth. It is a fact worthy of notice that the British ministers whose success has been most remarkable have almost without exception been men of long experience in the East. Among these the names of Sir Rutherford Alcock, Sir Harry Parkes, and Sir Ernest Satow stand out. Years of intercourse are necessary, as Dr. Graves no doubt can tell you, before the Occidental can begin to follow the tortuous working of the Chinese mind and to recognise the line of argument most likely to be successful in influencing it. Logic is generally wasted, while appeal to the *amour propre* or an apt quotation from the classics may have a great effect. A cardinal point, too, is as far as possible to avoid the absolute ultimatum so as to leave a loophole for the "saving of face." To lay down the exact and only method for the settlement of a case is to arouse all the obstinacy and antagonism of the Chinese nature, while often if the opportunity be given him the Chinese

official will of his own accord make a proposal differing little in principle and in results from yours and equally satisfactory to you, but—it emanates from him and his "face" is saved. The European diplomatist is apt to forget that in China the principle of *lung yung*, that is compromise, is universal. Even in Chinese courts of justice I have heard a magistrate say "The evidence is quite clear that the money is due but the defendant is not a rich man, and in this instance he has had very bad luck. To pay the whole amount of the claim would impoverish him so I will give judgment for one half the amount." Of course such a judgment is to our minds illogical and absurd, but is there not perhaps a sentiment beneath it which is to be respected? A natural revolt against Shylock's claim for his pound of flesh? Some of the most successful merchants I have met are adepts in diplomacy of the *lung yung* type. They have recognised the fact that to invoke the assistance of the Chinese law courts is to expose the defendant to a system of blood-sucking which often eventually leaves little in hand for the plaintiff to recover and the latter finds in the end that he would have got better results by timely compromise. The latest English treaty was a new departure. The negotiations were taken out of those of a successful business man, Sir James Mackay. A shrewd man, with a strong individuality, he was nevertheless lacking in knowledge of the Chinese character. Of the results of his negotiations I do not propose to speak. Any one reading the Treaty of 1904 and looking for its fruits after two years can judge for himself. I should here point out that diplomacy in China differs from that in Occidental countries in one vital point, which cannot be lost sight of. It is that of the *quid pro quo*. The western statesman who enters into negotiation with another state has always up his sleeve some valuable consideration to offer in exchange for what he wants. It may be a cession of territory, certain tariff advantages or non-interference with some cherished project; but there is always something. Now in negotiating with China what valuable consideration from a Chinese point of view can the foreign diplomatist offer in exchange for concessions? The abolition of extra-territoriality? Impossible under present conditions! The withdrawal of any other of the hardly won privileges granted by the treaties? Equally impossible! Prospects of extended trade? The Chinese official does not consider foreign trade is necessary for the prosperity of his country! Retrocession of territory? Nearly always for political reasons impracticable! This difficulty of finding a *quid pro quo* has, unless rumour is altogether wrong, been solved in certain cases by a liberal use of secret funds. Such an unsavoury aspect of the question it is better not to dwell on. A change however appears to be dawning in China. Education is spreading, travelling abroad and the study of foreign literature, are coming into high favour and a spirit of patriotism is gradually forming itself. Wrongly directed at present it may be, but the leaven is there and is beginning to ferment. It will probably be a process covering many years but reform is in the air and will bear fruit. The Chinese will eventually realise that no nation can isolate itself entirely from the rest of the world and prosper. He will learn that what he really requires is a strong and incorrupt government able to stand up for his rights but welcoming to the country foreign trade, foreign inventions, foreign science, and foreign capital, all of which will contribute to the material well-being of the masses. When this time comes the gentle art of diplomacy hitherto practically non-existent will come to take the place of gunboats and "mailed fists" in the settlement of international questions, and it will be apparent to all that the lives of men like Dr. Graves have not been lived in vain. (Applause).

Mr. LEO BERGHOLTZ said he felt highly honoured to be called upon within fifteen days of his arrival in Canton to give an address on "Fifty years of Government" in China. He felt it was rather a big undertaking and he respectfully begged to be excused. It was impossible to study fifty years of history in China in ten days. He was happy, however, to have the pleasure of joining in the

celebration of Dr. Graves' fiftieth anniversary in China. He remarked that he had celebrated several American missionary anniversaries in various parts of the world. A man like Dr. Graves deserved more than the celebration of his anniversary: his Government ought to give him a pension of \$50,000 a year. (Applause).

Rev. R. E. CHAMBERS discoursed next on the subject "Fifty years of Commerce." Some people might ask, Why put such a topic on the programme for this meeting? What has the missionary got to do with commerce anyway? My answer is—Much every way. I recently read an article in one of the leading American magazines and if we are to believe the writer the missionaries are a new type of commerce destroyers. I am sure such a sentiment does not meet with approval in this audience. All of us agree that missionaries during the past fifty years have rendered many a service to the cause of commerce. This service, as I see it, is twofold. The missionary disseminates in his own country information concerning China and the Chinese, and he disseminates in China much information concerning foreign countries. I don't hesitate to say that the missionary has done a great deal, if not more than any other agency, to raise up a body of intelligently trained Chinese, intelligently friendly to the missionary and his work, and intelligently friendly to all things foreign. There is a large number in this great empire who have been made friendly by the work of Dr. Graves and scores of others who have lived here for a briefer period. The missionary's home is a veritable commercial museum. These homes are now scattered throughout this empire, and thousands of Chinese have got their first ideas of foreign articles in the homes of missionaries which are always open to Chinese, both Christians and non-Christians. The work of the missionary helps to solve two important problems. The first is the creation of wants, to increase wants already existing. No Chinaman ever comes into a missionary's home without seeing something that he wants. That is a laudable feeling—within certain limits (laughter). Such wants as these make for progress. Then the missionary helps to solve the second problem—how to increase the earning capacity of the people. The missionary makes those whom he influences more valuable members of society. They are made more skilful, their intelligence is increased, their earning power is enhanced, and their plane of living is elevated. It would not be difficult to provide the China of fifty years ago with everything the people wanted, but since the foreign agents have come in and the people have seen new things their wants have increased. I don't hesitate to say that the missionary is an important factor in securing that result. In making them more intelligent members of society in China and thereby elevating them, the missionary has done a good work. Everyone of the tens of thousands of converts scattered all over this empire are in a real sense commercial agents. Their close contact with the missionaries makes them want many things which they would not otherwise have desired and they communicate their wishes to their friends and neighbours, so that we have an ever widening circle which has as its start the missionary in whatever village or town he may be located. Dr. Graves has had a large share in this work, and a larger share than most missionaries can hope to have. Although it was never in his mind to be a trader or to be serving commerce—his aim was always to make known the Gospel to the Chinese—he has rendered commerce services which are none the less important because they are incidental. But not only has the missionary helped commerce but commerce has helped the missionary. I am sure no one would more gladly acknowledge this than Dr. Graves. He said to me only a few days ago that the trader prepares the way for the missionary and the missionary prepares the way for the trader. They mutually help each other and they are mutually indebted to each other. What changes Dr. Graves has seen. We may come from Vancouver to Hongkong in eighteen days. It took Dr. Graves about as many weeks to make his first trip. Now we may travel in magnificent and speedy steamships. He came out in a sailing ship. A visitor to the

United States was travelling through one of the Western States with a young lady and being impressed at the immense amount of produce that he saw as the train passed rapidly along, he said—"What do you do with all this produce?" She replied—"We eat what we can and what we can't we can." One of the things that the missionary appreciates is canned goods. Notwithstanding much acrid criticism in America and other parts of the world none of us would care to go back to the old days when there was no tinned milk and no tinned beef. Away up in the interior of China it is good to get something in addition to what the surrounding country produces. That helps the missionary and he is grateful for it. Railways are not much in evidence in China. We hear a great deal of talk about them, and some are to be seen. Hundreds of miles have already been built. Thousands of miles are on paper. That has come about directly as the result of foreigners having come in. That will serve the missionary because we realise that by its means we have a journey of hours instead of weeks as before. When Dr. Graves came to China there were only five open ports. To-day there are close on 40. The country has changed and wherever there has been an open port the trader has pressed in, well knowing that if he lost money in the beginning he would be repaid when the trade had developed. Unintentionally and incidentally, but none the less important, he had served the missionary and had helped him to multiply himself. Then how much do the telegraphs and post offices mean to us? The few thousand missionaries in China are not the only missionaries working in this great empire. Every telephone, every steamship, every piece of western machinery, every clock, every yard of piece goods, every paper of pins, every bag of flour is a missionary at work in China. There is not a missionary here whose way has not been made easier because of all these, and many of these things have been done by the merchants.

Rev. Dr. WISNER addressed the meeting on the subject of "Fifty years of Education." Using the word in its broadest and most practical sense, he said—Let us try to see what has been accomplished in China during the past fifty years. China fifty years ago was very little changed from the China of one hundred years ago. And the China of one hundred years ago was substantially China left to herself. She had not in her internal structure and life been perceptibly affected by outside influences. In the China of that day there was no organized system of education. In fact the Government did not concern itself with details of instruction, but only with its results. It did not teach, it only examined. Schools were established by local gentry, or by families, or by men of letters. But there was no general system other than that determined by the classics and the traditional method of teaching them. China had for thousands of years been living a secluded life. She felt herself sufficient to herself. From a literary point of view she rested with proud confidence in the maxim: "What Confucius teaches is true; what is contrary to his teaching is false; what he does not teach is unnecessary." Remember that Confucius lived 2400 years ago. The attitude of the officials towards all things foreign was one of extreme contempt and lofty arrogance. China had nothing to ask from the West. The West sought to trade with China, and the privilege was permitted with an unpalatable mixture of condescension and contempt. When Dr. Graves arrived in China foreigners were allowed to reside in only the five first-opened treaty ports of the country, and this privilege had been wrung from China as the result of a war in which she had been beaten. That was a day when journalism in China was unknown. Commerce and missionary effort, as compared with what they are to-day, were in their infancy. Diplomatic relations had only begun. China's army was obsolete, and she was practically at least without a navy. Travel and foreign residence on the part of her citizens were discouraged. So far as they were able to do so the Chinese were living a self-contained life, looking with distrust or scorn upon everything outside their own country and their own peculiar national life. The problem was how to teach a people who had no desire to be taught; no desire, not because they lacked

interest in learning, but because they believed that they already possessed a monopoly of useful knowledge. Let us glance briefly at the forces that have been at work disintegrating this colossal mountain of ignorance and prejudice. The most pervasive influence has undoubtedly been the work of the missionaries. The whole missionary body has been a band of teachers. In their preaching halls, hospitals, dispensaries, medical classes, and schools, through their printing presses, Bible and Tract Societies, and through the marvellous work of the Diffusion Society they have been teachers, arousing and feeding the spirit of inquiry, giving out information that was not otherwise obtainable. Only recently the local authorities wished to found a school of applied chemistry in the city of Shiu Hing on the West river. They looked about for teachers and they were compelled to hand over the school to a body of Christian teachers, not through any partiality to Christianity, but because among these men alone could they find teachers who knew the subjects to be taught. These men may find this particular undertaking beyond their ability to handle, but still the point remains that their training is in advance of their heathen fellow-countrymen. Dr. Graves gives it as his impression that when he arrived in China in 1856 there were only two boys' schools open in Canton, although others had been closed on account of the Tai Ping rebellion and for other cause. In those days, even in Hongkong, and with board, lodging, books, tuition and even in some cases clothing furnished free, it was with the greatest difficulty that parents could be prevailed upon to send their sons to the school. The same condition of things obtained at the Morrison School, on Morrison Hill, in Hongkong. Such was the distrust of the foreigner and the contempt for his instruction. Commerce has been one of the most potent of the educative forces in modern China. Commerce has brought to the attention of the people new products, has revealed new wants and untold resources for China and its people. It has shown them new and better methods of production and transportation, and has opened up the possibility of a larger and fuller expression of their life. It has been a great teacher. I believe it is a true statement that among the Christians and the merchants of China will be found the least of that ultra-conservatism that kept China from moving forward for so long, and also that among these two classes will be found most of that common sense conservatism that in these days of rapid change makes for peace and opposes revolutionary measures. China's wars in the past fifty years have been a stern school-master but a very salutary one. In that time she has by sad experience in successive wars learned the inferiority of her arms to those of England, of France, and of Japan, and finally to those of the combined civilized world. This was a hard lesson, but a much needed one. China needed this disclosure to herself of her own weakness and helplessness, a condition that was hopeless except through the suppression of inefficiency and the reform of corruption in Chinese officialdom. Probably very little had been attempted in the way of Chinese journalism fifty years ago. It has been truly pointed out that this is one of the direct outcomes of the foreigner's influence in China. Yet it is to-day one of the most potent educative influences in the country. Three years ago it was reported that there were "some sixty or seventy native newspapers and periodicals being regularly issued in China." Travel and residence in other parts of the world have proved a great educator. On a conservative estimate there are to-day probably between two and three millions of Chinese scattered over the earth, away from home, in the Americas, the islands of the Pacific, Siam, Burmah, Australia, New Zealand, and Africa. If these men return to China they do not return the same as when they went away. If they remain abroad they still continue to be Chinese, and in many ways make their influence felt among their countrymen at home. As a single illustration I may remind you that the agitation against that time-honored institution, the queue, which actually threatens its abolition during the present generation, has spread from these Chinese abroad to their compatriots at home. The last of the important educative influences at work which I shall name is that of such centres of

European life as Hongkong, Shanghai, and Tientsin. Here are European communities on territory that is or was part of the Chinese Empire, and they have for several decades been exerting a powerful influence on the people and rulers of China proper. Considerably more than half a million Chinese passengers go and come annually between Hongkong and the mainland. The same conditions prevail at the northern ports. Here are practical exhibitions of the study of sanitation by experts, and the enactment and enforcing of beneficent regulations relating to this important subject. Here the law makes every effort to protect the persons, the homes, the invested capital of the populations, regardless of nationality. We, at this distance from Hongkong, scarcely need to be told where the city authorities became possessed of the idea of such public improvements as the river bund, a public water system and a public garden for Canton. How shall we even enumerate, let alone describe, the results of these powerful influences that are apparent to-day? The educational history of the past four hundred days in China is startling. Beginning with Sept. 2nd, 1905, imperial decrees abolished the old style examinations and literary essays, established educational bureaus in every Viceroyalty, incorporated western subjects like Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, English, and physical drill in school curricula; established, in fact, a national system of education, including schools of every grade from the elementary departments up to the Provincial Universities. The government has drawn up a scheme of studies for these schools, has sent hundreds of young men to Europe and America to study to become teachers and artificers, has imported many Japanese instructors for her higher schools, has authorized the confiscation of temples for school purposes, and has sent commissioners to foreign lands to investigate their institutions with a view to adopting the best for China, and finally, on the recommendation of the imperial commission, has promised a constitutional government to China in the next ten years. Pessimists may protest that official China is not sincere in making these concessions, and that the old policy of obstruction will continue to render all reform measures abortive. The fact is that official China may well be left out of the account. It has already committed itself too far to draw back. The old examination stalls in Canton, where 10,000 ridiculously ignorant scribblers used to compete for literary honors with a view to political preferment, have been destroyed beyond the possibility of restoration, and are being rapidly replaced by a great normal school where the government is preparing to train teachers for its public schools. Besides, this is primarily a movement of the people. The officials are doing what they are because the people demand it. Twenty or thirty different schools, regardless of shades of religious belief or the lack of it. There is a greatly increased popular interest in the subject of female education. Schools for girls are being started. Even co-education is in places being tried by the Chinese, although with such disastrous results as might be predicted. Recently I heard a storyteller on board a river steamer lecturing very intelligently on this fruitful theme, and pointing out to his hearers that China owed much of her backwardness and weakness to the lack of education for women. Result, as he stated it, ignorant mothers, no women teachers, badly kept homes, and spoiled children. Institutes and lectureships are being established for the enlightenment of the people at large. I have heard that there was in Canton a lectureship for coolies, which was said to be largely attended. Plans for Free Reading-Rooms for the people are being discussed. There is a marked change in the spirit of the students. Much of the old pride of scholarship and contempt for manual labor is gone. Formerly students were willing to take an education if it came easily. Now we find poor boys so eager for a western education that they are ready to do any sort of work to help defray their expenses. I have had more than one applicant offer to scrub floors or do any kind of servant's work to pay his way in school. The fact is that while in Japan reform was imposed on the people by an awakened government, in China that process is reversed. Education and reform are popular movements

here. The past fifty years have been years of slowly inculcating the people with modern ideas. Now the people are thoroughly aroused, and their demands are bound to be respected. Out of the present apparent confusion order is sure to come, and China will continue to be in the future as she has been in the past a nation of scholars. (Applause.)

The Rev. T. W. PEARCE spoke on "Fifty years of Bible Translation." This was the subject of origins. What was fifty years of diplomacy, fifty years of government, or fifty years of commerce compared with fifty years of the Bible. (Applause) If the East was to take anything from the West—government, diplomacy or commerce it must be qualified by the touch of the Bible. After passing a high eulogium on Dr. Graves, he noted the various translations that had been made, pointing out that good as they were, they were not likely to be permanent.

The Rev. C. BONE took as his subject "Fifty years of Mission Work." China fifty years ago was not a bed of roses for missionaries. Those were the troublous times of the Taiping Rebellion. The progress of missionary work would be illustrated by the figures of only two missionary bodies. The American Board had now 35 stations and 42 chapels instead of one chapel 50 years ago. Instead of no preacher they had now three ordained ministers and 38 non-ordained preachers. Instead of no members they had 3527 of whom 391 joined the church last year. Instead of paying people to come there, the native Christians last year contributed \$4,779 gold for carrying on the work in this province. (Applause.) The body represented by Dr. Noyes had now 79 chapels instead of two, they had now 114 preachers, instead of none and now they had more than 7,000 members instead of one. Instead of no subscriptions fifty years ago, the native Christians last year subscribed \$15,660. He wished them to imagine what that meant all over China. That had not been accomplished without great toil and loss of bloodship. They had been stoned out of villages, burned out of others and massacred out of another. That had been so in the past and would be again. Christianity, however, had come to China to stay. It might not be the Christianity of Anglicanism, or Methodism, or any other "ism," but it had come to China to stay and it would stay. It had come lightening, sweetening, and brightening their lives and ennobling their ideal.

The Rev. Dr. GRAVES, who was greeted on rising by the audience upstanding, discoursed on "Fifty years of Canton." After expressing his thanks to all who had assisted at that meeting and to the speakers for their kind remarks, he said—I feel that you have come here to celebrate the flight of time. Father Time and I have been friends for some years, so I must speak a few words for him. Canton has changed considerably since fifty years ago. The means of conveyance were very different in those days from what they are now. When I arrived here on the 14th August 1856 there were no foreign factories here and few missionaries of the societies now represented here. I sailed from New York on April 19th on board the barque *Hocqua*, a sailing ship of 600 tons. We were 114 days on our journey. Now you have fine steamers of 18,000 and 27,000 tons. There were three passengers besides myself. We came very slowly, compared with modern days, and arrived in Hongkong in due course, having lost one man overboard. The accommodation was very different in those days. Our usual fare was hard tack, salt beef, salt pork, codfish and potatoes. On Sundays we had stewed apples and occasionally some tinned meats. Friday was duff day, when we had a kind of sweetened flour pudding for desert. However we had plenty of fresh air. We were young and we had good appetites, and no complaints were heard about the food. At one time, however, we came very near to having to go without water. For some days we had only the foul smelling dregs at the bottom of the tanks to drink, to make tea with. When it came to washing our faces, I put the towel on the surface of the water and rubbed it over my face. However we managed to get some water in the Straits of Sunda and all was well again. After arriving in Hongkong I came up to Canton in the American steamer *Williamite*. There was also an English steamer

the *Lily*, running on alternate days. These two steamers formed our communication with Hongkong. The steamer *Shark* which ran to Macao, was captured by pirates. We had our mails once a month brought up by the P. and O. steamer *Hongkong* or the *Ann*. The American Mail came from the West via Gibraltar to Alexandria thence by camel back to Suez, whence it was brought to Hongkong. There were no telephones or telegraphs in those days. Still there were compensations. I remember hearing some merchants say that in those days they could go out shooting and hunting between mail days, but now they had such busy lives and could not leave the office lest some business should demand their attention at short notice. There were then no shops in Canton where foreign goods were sold such as they are now. We had to get any groceries we needed from Whampoa. In addition to the one or two banks, many merchants conducted banking businesses. Our own business was conducted through Russell and Co., whose successors are Shewan, Tomes and Co. The Mexican was the currency then. It was broken into small pieces and we had to use a steelyard and weigh the money. There were no foreign coins under a dollar in circulation. In Canton the merchants resided in what were called the factories, which name was applied to the place where all the agents of foreign firms lived. This extended from Shap Sam Hong Street to the river front and from the canal or moat West of the city wall to where the steamer wharves are now, nearly to the present Custom House. The Chinese called the concession Shap Sam Hong the thirteen hong, from the thirteen business houses first erected there. They were known as the English hong, the French hong, the American hong, the Danish hong, and so on. Between these business houses and the river was a godown and the English Church belonging to the Consulate. In this was a memorial tablet to the memory of the young men who had been killed at Wong Chuk Kei a short time before my arrival. In front of the church was a sundial by which we set our time, the observations being taken by a naval officer. The face of the river was very different in those days to what it is now. Instead of being covered by numerous steamers, tow boats, and launches from Hongkong, there was a single steamer once a day from Hongkong and one from Macao. There were rows of big-eyed Tientsin junks that made the round trip once a year, coming down from Tientsin in the autumn with the north east monsoon and returning in the spring when the south-east monsoon set in. Between these rows of big-eyed junks was the fairway, through which cargo boats passed to and from Whampoa, while fast boat made the trip to Hongkong and Macao, taking passengers. When I came here the foreign passengers made the trip by steamer but many of the natives still went by sailing ship. I remember the beginning of the "Arrow War." The "Arrow" was a boat of a Mediterranean rig introduced by the Portuguese. This launch flew the British flag and traded with Hongkong. Several of the men on the boat were accused of being rebels and in their ignorance of international law the Chinese authorities went on board and seized these men, ignoring the fact that they were protected by the British flag. Mr. Parkes, afterwards Sir Harry Parkes, the British Consul, went on board a Chinese police boat and demanded the surrender of the men but was hustled off into his own boat without ceremony. In reprisal the police boat was seized by the British and matters became complicated. As this was the last of a number of complaints against China, Great Britain allied herself with France, who had two Roman Catholic missionaries killed, and war against China was undertaken. From my window at Chui Yam Kai, where the medical college now stands, I saw the commotion and heard the noise on the river, though it was not until several hours afterwards that I learned that it was a trouble between the Chinese and foreigners. As a result of the misunderstanding hostilities commenced and in October I went to Macao as a refugee with the ladies and children. The Chinese attacked and burned the foreign factories at Shap Sam Hong and in return the Allies burnt the houses on the river front from the factories to Tsung Hoi Mun where the French hospital now stands. Our

dwelling, a rented one, was among the houses destroyed, and we lost most of our furniture which had not been taken to Macao. As the Chinese here refused to open their gates and carry out the provisions of the Treaty, Sir Francis Davis made a demonstration from Hongkong and sent up a number of ships but he was not supported by the Government at home and so the forces had to be withdrawn. Inside the city the Chinese erected stone arches in celebration of the defeat of the British. Missionaries have been here since the early days. The London Mission was represented by Dr. Hobson, a medical missionary, and a son-in-law of Dr. Morrison. He had a medical hospital at Kam Li Fau opposite the west end of Shameen. His medical works in Chinese were among the first, if not the first, published and were the only text books used for some years, at least in South China. Near him resided Messrs. Preston, Hutton and Smith (the father of the Hon. Mr. Sercombe Smith, Colonial Secretary of Hongkong). They were young men who had come quite recently to join the Wesleyan Mission. At the factories Dr. S. Wells Williams, of the A.B.C.F.M., had his printing office where the Chinese Repository, the Cantonese Tonic Dictionary and many other valuable books were published. This office was burned down during the war and Dr. Wells entered the service of the United States Government as Secretary of Legation. He was known as a sinologue and was respected by all for his sound views and consistent Christian character. Dr. Kerr and Mr. Macey lived over a hong situated where the Medical Missionary Society's hospital now stands. Dr. Kerr was well known to many present, having been connected with the Presbyterian Mission for 46 years and dying in 1900. The Baptist Mission was in Chui Yam Street where the Medical College now stands. My colleague, the Rev. C. W. Galliard, and his wife lived here and I boarded with them. Our chapel was at Luen Hing Kai where the Duck market was and is still. Our preaching place was in the second storey of this building. The Presbyterian Mission stood on the site now occupied by the French Doumer Hospital. Messrs. French and Preston were in charge of the preaching and school work, Dr. Kerr being in charge of the medical work. Mr. French died on his way home while Mr. Preston did good work in preaching and in publishing colloquial books. The Wesleyan Mission was at Tsang Sha and here the Rev. George Piercy lived. He did a useful work in China as a preacher, a teacher but especially as the author and promoter of colloquial books, and still lives in England. The Rev. Daniel Vrooman, of the A.B.C.F.M., lived at Haam Ha Lan and gave much of his time to working in the country. He died in San Francisco several years ago. The Rev. Mr. Roberts, an independent Baptist missionary, was living at Tunh Shek Kok, where his chapel still stands. A few years afterwards he went to Nanking. Dr. Ball, father of Mr. J. Dyer Ball, and Mr. Bonney, of the American Congregational Board, and Dr. Hopper of the Presbyterian Mission, were in America on furlough when I arrived but came back and renewed their work in Canton after the war. The Shameen was a sand flat covered by the water and with houses built on piles, such houses as are now to be seen below the Dutch Folly on the Honam side. Down the river were the various places I have just mentioned. As you can understand the difficulties in our way were very great. We were not allowed to enter the city. We would look in sometimes but if any one ventured to enter the soldiers would rush out and exclaim "No foreign devil can come in here." We were restricted to five open ports and to travel in the country, a radius of 30 miles from each of these ports. Some of the missionaries ventured up the river but were sent back. They were the scouting parties as it were. Our work was practically confined to the suburbs of Canton. We visited the villages up and down the river regularly every Saturday, preaching and distributing tracts. In some of these villages there was a strong feeling of hostility to foreigners. Two years before the Arrow War the rebels would have captured Canton but the Chinese showed no gratitude for this, and they continued to exhibit feelings of opposition and

contempt for foreigners. Further down the river at Whampoa there were two docks for the repair of foreign vessels. One of these was an American enterprise, while the other was carried on by Captain Cooper, a British subject. These were destroyed by the Chinese during the war and Captain Cooper was seized and thrown into prison in the city where he died. After the city was captured I went as interpreter to a party of British officers to inspect the prison and see if we could find any writing or any other traces on the walls, but we could find nothing. As we look back we can only say that God has been working out his own plan with regard to the opening up of China and what the future was to be, only He could tell. (Applause).

Mrs. Doty gave a solo and Mr. Pomeroy rendered violin selections. The accompaniments were played by Mrs. W. G. Lay.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket Club was held at the Pavilion on Sept. 26. Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith (president) presided, and there were also present Messrs. R. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner and R. E. O. Bird (members of committee), A. R. Lowe (Secretary), Dr. Atkinson, Messrs. A. Cunningham, R. A. B. Ponsonby, A. O. Brawn, F. Maitland, E. A. Fowler, G. E. Morrell, S. E. Mast, P. Jacks, T. C. Gray, A. S. Cobden, R. Pestonji, C. M. Preshow, E. A. Ram, Dr. C. Forsyth and Dr. F. Kew.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, the object of this meeting as set out by rule No. 9 is for the purpose of receiving the committee's report, examining and passing accounts, electing a president and committee for the ensuing season and transacting general business. The report, with the accounts attached, have been in your hands for some time, and I take it you have read them, so I will not cause them to be read on this occasion. Before moving their adoption I propose to make a few remarks. Fortunately the recent typhoon did but little damage, if any, to this building, and only a few trees were blown down on the ground. Reference was made in the report to the severe loss the Club sustained by the death of its late president, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, on the 7th instant. I think the allusion in the report may be a little bit amplified. Mr. Mitchell, as you know, was president of the Club and an old cricketer whose advice was always at the disposal of the Club, and he was always ready to give hints to young players. As a man of business he was essentially suited to be president, his business knowledge being of great service to the Club in committee and general meetings. As a gentleman he set a standard of conduct and courtesy which may well be emulated by every member of the Club. He has given us a great deal and I would suggest to you that the Club sanction the action of the committee in sending a vote of condolence to his wife and family. Although the season has not *de jure* opened, it has *de facto*, because we started last Saturday with a very interesting match (Possibles v. Probables). I was very glad to see an unusually large attendance of members at that opening match, and hope it was an augury of the increased interest that members will take in the proceedings this year. It is pleasanter to play to a full than an empty pavilion, and to hear the unstinted applause which reached us in the field on the occasion of that smart piece of work between cover-point and the wicket keeper which ran out Turner. We are sending to Shanghai an eleven which was got together with some amount of difficulty although everybody responded most cordially. It is about as strong as any eleven we sent to Shanghai; there are good wicket keepers, batsmen and bowlers. The captain's experience and popularity will not only infuse confidence into his own eleven, but we trust will spread dismay into the ranks of the opposing eleven. In this connection the thanks of this Club are due to H.E. the Governor and Dr. Wright for letting Mr. Bird go away; to the Commanding Officer for granting leave of absence to Lt. Lucy and Captain Smith; to the Navy for permitting Mr. Woodward to go; to the Crown Solicitor for granting Mr. Morrell permission; and to the heads of various firms who allowed

their employees to join us in trying to maintain the reputation of Hongkong at cricket in Shanghai. There will very likely be some tennis at Shanghai, and I think you will agree that we cannot be better represented than by Messrs. Hancock, Woodward, Smith and Pearce. There is one point which has occurred to me and that is that we want new members. If any of you put your shoulder to the wheel, get a new man when he arrives, point out the great excellences of the Club, tell him he will meet some good fellows here, and thus persuade him to join, it will swell our roll this year. There are competing clubs in the Colony and we want the assistance of members to hold our own. For the first time in the history of the Club we have recorded the batting averages in the report. I don't quite understand why the bowling averages do not appear but we have included the batting averages of the League. I notice the League has not taken a very high position in the competition, only sixth place. We all hope our "A" eleven will come out very near the top, if not on top this year. Our eleven are leaving for Shanghai to-morrow (to-day) at a quarter past three, and I hope as many of you as can attend will be there to give them a most hearty send-off. I beg to propose that the report and accounts be adopted.

Mr. F. MAITLAND seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. R. HANCOCK proposed the election of Mr. Sercombe Smith as president. His name did not require any introduction. He was one of the keenest cricketers in the Club and set a good example to other members.

Mr. TURNER seconded the motion which was carried unanimously.

The committee were then balloted for, the result of the ballot being that the following members were elected:—Messrs R. Hancock, H. Hancock, R. E. O. Bird, W. Woodward, W. C. D. Turner, F. Maitland, T. C. Gray and Dr. Atkinson.

The PRESIDENT—That, gentlemen, is all the business before the meeting. I am much obliged to you for your attendance.

The report of the committee for the season 1905-1906, presented at the annual meeting of members, included the following:—

The Income and Expenditure account shows a surplus of \$49.20, which has been added to the Reserve Account, now standing at \$5,531.09.

\$565.67 has been written off Sundry Debtors and Building and Furniture Accounts, and \$533.50 has been expended on a special overhaul of the Racquet Court Buildings which are now in an excellent state of repair.

It is again the regret of the Committee that the funds do not allow of the redemption of \$1,500 Debenture according to the Deed, but \$550 worth have been bought back from Members who were leaving the Colony. Debenture Interest, \$367, has been allowed for and was paid on the 1st instant.

There was a larger number of absent members and resignations during the year, and this together with the withdrawal of the Fleet accounts for the income from subscriptions being reduced from \$8,855 to \$7,647.50. The bad weather experienced during the season also affected the receipts of the Club, the Cricket, Tennis and Racquet Gear and the Bar Accounts showing a heavy falling off in sales and corresponding profits.

The Club played 12 matches against the Navy and Garrison, &c., of which five were won, one lost and six drawn. The short hours available for play account for the large proportion of draws. There were also played seven other matches (such as "Longs" v. "Shorts," &c.)

The following scores of 100 and over were made:—

Lt. Benbow, R.N.,	Mr. W. A. Powell,
106 (not out).	100 (not out).
Mr. W. C. D. Turner,	Mr. T. E. Pearce, 114.
107.	Mr. W. Dixon, 102.
Mr. H. W. Woodward, R.N.,	103.

Mr. W. C. D. Turner heads the batting averages with 49.43, and Mr. C. H. Mackay the bowling averages, with 41 wickets for 597 runs, or 14.56 runs per wicket.

The Hongkong Cricket Club League Team played 14 matches, of which 5 were won, 7 lost

and 2 drawn. The Team took 6th place in the League Competition.

The Annual Lawn Tennis Match against the L.R.C. was played in June and resulted in a win for the Hongkong Cricket Club by 58 games to 50.

The Lawn Tennis Tournament was played in April, May and June, being much interfered with by wet weather. Mr. T. B. Norrie won the Championship and the "A" Class Singles Handicap. The "B" Class Singles Handicap was won by Mr. C. C. Rutledge. Messrs. R. Hancock and F. C. Zehrmann were the winners of the Profession Pairs, and Messrs. J. L. Macpherson and C. C. Rutledge won the Doubles Handicap.

The Racquets Championship was won by Mr. R. Hancock, who also won the Singles Handicap. Messrs. G. H. Edwards and C. A. Parker, R.N., were the winners of the Doubles Handicap.

During the year 87 new members joined the Club. The total number of members is now 596; and there are 24 Naval Subscribers.

Your Committee has accepted an invitation from Shanghai to play Shanghai and possibly Tientsin, early in October on the Shanghai Ground.

A new departure has been made this year in recording the batting averages of the members who played in League matches.

Your Committee has also decided to revert to the former system by which no one who had not batted or bowled in 10 innings can qualify for the batting and bowling averages, with the reservation that not less than 15 wickets will qualify for the bowling average.

It is with deepest regret that your Committee has received the sad news of the death of their President, Mr. E. W. Mitchell, on the 7th inst., who was also one of the oldest members of the Club. His guiding influence in the Committee, his regular attendance at matches, and his interest in all that concerned the Club will be greatly missed, and he will be very difficult to replace.

The thanks of the Club are due to Mr. T. C. Gray for making out the Cricket Averages and to Mr. E. H. Hinds for auditing the accounts.

During the absence and since the death of Mr. E. W. Mitchell, Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith has acted as President of the Club. The other members who served on the Committee during the past year were:—Messrs. R. E. O. Bird, P. W. Goldring, H. Hancock, R. Hancock, H. R. Phelps, W. C. D. Turner, H. W. Woodward, R.N., Lt.-Col. Aitken, 119th Inf., and Major A. A. Chichester, D.A.A.G.

CIVIL SERVICE CRICKET CLUB.

The annual general meeting of this Club was held at the Club's match on September 21st, at 6 o'clock. The Hon. W. Chatham presided over a well attended meeting.

In his opening remarks the chairman congratulated the Club on its financial position considering the increased rate of the dollar and on its membership list which showed an increase of seventeen for the year; he also said the members were very lucky to have a roof over their heads, the damage done to the match during the storm which had caused so much destruction elsewhere being very small.

The Report and Balance Sheet were taken as read and adopted.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.—(Captain) Mr. H. T. Jackson; (Secretary) Mr. E. W. Dawson; (Treasurer) Mr. J. A. Wheel; (Vice-Captain) Mr. F. Bidden; Captain "H" Team, Mr. H. W. Kelley; Committee, Messrs. P. T. Lambie, P. R. Adams, W. Parkinson, F. O. Stedman, L. E. Brett, M. Molver, G. Hoggarth and W. Gart; Scorer, Mr. S. Badoock; Umpire, Mr. W. H. E. Smith. The Captain was elected to represent the Club on the League Committee.

It was decided to hold a general meeting a month hence to consider the advisability of amending the club rules.

A hearty vote of thanks was accorded Messrs. L. E. Brett and A. Carter, the secretary and treasurer for last year, for the able manner in which they had carried out their respective duties, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chair, carried with acclamation.

CRAIGENGOWER CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Craigengower Cricket Club was held at the matched, Happy Valley, on Sept. 25th. Mr. W. D. Braidwood (president) presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. E. Asger, (Secretary), S. A. Ahmed, W. Allen, F. Baker, R. Basa, A. O. Brawn, B. B. Cooper, J. Fairholm, E. Irving, L. E. Lammert, R. Pestonji, G. Rapp, L. A. Rose, E. Rosa, J. W. Stewart, J. Toppin, and L. Vincenot.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, I understand the report has been in your hands for some little time, and I presume we may look upon it as read. The few remarks I have to make will not detain you very long. We have reason to congratulate ourselves upon the past year's work. It was a fairly successful year although we did not take that place in the league we should like to have taken. We played 14 matches, won 7, lost four and drew five. A feature of last year was the matches arranged for the "A" team. I think this step was in the right direction as it encourages those members not quite so proficient in cricket as others. Mr. Basa heads the list for the batting average with 19 in 14 innings and he also made the highest score of 82 not out. Mr. E. Ford's bowling average of 7 was very satisfactory. Tennis this year seemed to be entered into with great enthusiasm. I trust the match with the Y.M.C.A. will be an annual event. Our position from a financial standpoint was also very satisfactory before the typhoon. You will see we had a credit balance of \$163.70. Fortunately we did not suffer very much from the effects of the typhoon, but what we did suffer will help to reduce that credit balance. We all regret the death of Mr. E. R. Herton, a prominent cricketer and tennis player. He was an all round support to the Club. During the past year we had a visit from Mr. and Mrs. Belilios. Mr. Belilios was formerly a pupil of Victoria School whose home was Craigengower, and he was, I believe, the original treasurer of the Craigengower Cricket Club. We were therefore all the more pleased to receive Mr. and Mrs. Belilios. I don't think anything else calls for remark on my part. If any gentleman has anything to say the meeting is now open for expression of their opinion or criticism.

There were no questions concerning the report and accounts. The CHAIRMAN proposed its adoption. Mr. BRAUN seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. ASGER proposed and Mr. BRAUN seconded the re-election of Mr. Braidwood as president. Carried unanimously.

Mr. BRAIDWOOD proposed the re-election of Mr. Asger as Secretary.

Mr. R. BASA seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. G. Rapp, hon. treasurer, was re-elected on the motion of Mr. L. A. ROSE seconded by Mr. S. A. AHMED.

On the motion of Mr. PESTONJI seconded by Mr. R. BASA Mr. Lammert was re-elected captain.

The ballot for committee men resulted as follows:—R. Basa, A. O. Brawn, L. A. Rose, L. E. Lammert, J. Pestonji and J. Toppin.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. W. A. Rose for acting as umpire during last season and a vote of thanks conveyed to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

The report said:—In the League Competition the Club was second with 24 points. Of the 14 matches played, 7 were won, 4 lost and 3 drawn. Matches were also arranged for the "A" team players whenever the ground was available and a team could be raised. In League Matches Mr. R. Basa heads the list of batting averages with 19 in 14 innings and also made the highest score 82 (not out), whilst Mr. E. Ford was first in bowling with an average of 7.

Lawn Tennis.—The ground was thrown open for tennis throughout the year. The Tournament held in the summer resulted as follows:—Singles (Scratch) Mr. F. Rapp first with Mr. A. O. Brawn second.

Singles (Handicap) Mr. L. Vincenot first with Mr. J. D. Kinnaird second.

Doubles (Handicap) Messrs. L. Vincenot and E. Irving first with Messrs. W. D. Braidwood and A. O. Brawn second.

The Tennis Match between the Y.M.C.A. and the club took place on 16th June and resulted in a win for the club, which scored 77 games against their opponents 60. It is to be hoped that this will be an annual function.

Membership.—The roll of members (including absentees) was 62.

Finance.—The total receipts amounted to \$1,838.33 and expenditure \$1,674.63 leaving a balance in hand of \$163.70.

Pavilion.—The severe typhoon which swept over the Colony on the 18th September has caused some damages, though not considerable, to the pavilion, and repairs are now being effected.

Gear.—The new gear for Cricket and Tennis is due to arrive next month.

We regret to record the death of Mr. E. R. Herton, who was at one time a very prominent player in the team.

The cordial thanks of the Club are due to Mrs. Belilios for presenting the annual prizes; to Mr. Raphael E. Belilios (a former Treasurer) for presenting a cup (to be won 2 years successively or 3 times in all before becoming the property of the player at the top of the batting average); the President for his customary prizes and an anonymous member for his special batting prize.

The accounts show a balance to the good of \$163.70.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

The annual meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held at the Colonial Secretary's office on Sept. 28th. Mr. Sercombe Smith (president) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. A. E. Asger (secretary), H. T. Jackman, representing the Civil Service Cricket Club, Inspector Withers, representing the Police, S. Lightfoot, representing Kowloon, A. O. Brawn, representing Craigengower and J. Hutton, representing the Army Staff.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, after which

The PRESIDENT said—Gentlemen, this meeting has been convened in accordance with rule 16 of the rules of the Hongkong Cricket League which requires that the annual meeting shall be held in September every year when the report and balance sheet for the past season shall be presented. You have the report and balance sheet before you, and I propose that they be adopted. I have no remarks to make upon them, neither have I any remarks to make upon the past season, nor anything to say about the coming season. The league seems to have been very well conducted, and was ably represented by the hon. secretary and treasurer, Mr. Asger.

Mr. WITHERS seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ASGER proposed the re-election of Mr. Sercombe Smith as president of the League.

Mr. JACKMAN seconded, and the motion was agreed to *nem. con.*

The PRESIDENT proposed and Mr. BRAUN seconded the re-election of Mr. Braidwood as vice president. Carried.

The PRESIDENT moved the re-election of Mr. Asger as hon. secretary and treasurer. No recommendation was required from the speaker.

Mr. HUTTON seconded and the motion was agreed to.

Members then agreed that application for admission to the League this year should be limited to Saturday, 6th October, inclusive.

That rule 6 be amended by the following addition:—"Nor until lists of members of each club in the League shall have been sent to the hon. secretary. That when new members join their names shall in like manner be sent in to the hon. secretary."

Mr. BRAUN pointed out that last season one of the clubs did not begin its league programme until December. He thought this was to be much deprecated because in the first place it took away the weekly records; in the second it gave the club an advantage of getting the members together to practice; and in the third it caused a block at the close of the season when there was a difficulty in finishing the programme. He proposed that the com-

mittee be instructed to arrange that every club must begin its league programme not later than November 1st.

Mr. LIGHTFOOT seconded the motion, and pointed out that the reason the Kowloon club did not start their league matches earlier last season was because they had no ground.

The motion was carried.

It was agreed that the committee should arrange a day for the annual match between the League and the Hongkong Club.

A vote of thanks to the president concluded the meeting.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of this club was held at the Seaman's Institute, Kowloon, on September 27th. Dr. Swan presided, and there were present Messrs. H. E. Goldsmith (secretary), W. Curwin (treasurer), P. W. Goldring, W. Martin, S. Lightfoot, W. L. Weaser, J. E. Ellis, Logan, Stevenson, Richardson, Hall, Sibbit, M'Kenzie, Lapsley, Captain Morris, and others. The report having been adopted, the election of the committee was proceeded with, the appointments being Dr. Swan, Messrs. H. E. Goldsmith, P. W. Goldring, and Richardson, Mr. Falconer was elected chairman for the ensuing year, Mr. Lightfoot captain, Mr. Logan treasurer, and Mr. Dang Chee, secretary.

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Hongkong Football Club was held at the Hongkong Hotel on Sept. 24th. Mr. Frank Browne (president) was in the chair, and there were also present Messrs. H. F. Chard (Rugby Captain), H. C. Gray (association captain), P. W. Goldring, A. O. Lang (members of committee), R. H. Crofton (hon. sec. E. F. Ancott, H. G. C. Bailey, H. J. O. Barnett, F. O. Davies, A. M. Forrest, H. L. Garrett, T. C. Gray, F. C. Hall, W. H. Williams, C. B. Hayward, R. Henderson, C. C. Pickling, E. Humphreys, J. P. F. Joki, F. C. Kendall, H. M. Kendall, A. B. Livesay, R. Miller, A. Morfey, C. M. Preshaw and S. M. Thorne.

The PRESIDENT—Gentlemen, the report has been before you, and it is useless for me to say very much, because as you very well know the season has been a very good one. No less than 44 matches were played. That is a very large number, and I think it is, at any rate, as many as we have played in any previous season. One very good feature about the matches was that they were commenced very promptly, and I don't think in any season have I seen such cooperation on the part of players with their captains. This cooperation has greatly assisted the latter in their work, and enabled them to provide matches for players. It has always been the policy of the Club to provide as many matches for as many players as possible. In the Shield competition the Club got farther than it has done for many years. The final match was played in unfavourable weather conditions but nevertheless, after an intensely exciting game they were beaten by only two goals to nil. I hope next year we shall be more successful. A pleasing feature last year was the visit of a team from Canton. I hope this will be an annual fixture, and that matches will take place either here or at Canton. The committee congratulated themselves on having a balance of \$506.14 that would be available to a large extent to commence the season with, but on account of the typhoon the stand is completely wrecked and the dressing room seriously damaged, so we are not going to have such a favourable start as we should have otherwise had. Then you will notice a slight deficit of \$65.80 in the account of the Football Challenge Shield Committee. As regards that deficit, when we come to miscellaneous business, any member who may wish to make a recommendation will be able to do so. The season has been a good one, and our thanks are due to our two captains for their efforts (hear, hear). Mr. Chard unfortunately thinks it is time for him to retire (no). I am sure we don't think so, still he feels he would like to make room for someone else. I am glad to say Mr. Gray will continue. Our

thanks are due also to our hon. secretary, Mr. Crofton, and I am sorry to hear that he also would like to make way for somebody else. I am sure we are sorry to lose his services. His is a thankless task—I won't say thankless because we thank all those who assist footballers in any way—but he has had a great deal of work to do. We would thank the treasurer, Mr. Henchman, members of committee and others for anything they may have done to help football in the past season, not forgetting Mr. Miller who devoted a good deal of time in connection with the shield (hear, hear). I hope the season now commencing will prove as good as the last. The report and accounts are now open for discussion.

As no questions were asked the PRESIDENT proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. CHARD seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. CROFTON proposed the re-election of Mr. Frank Browne as president of the Club. He was an excellent president and displayed tremendous energy for a man of his years.

Mr. BAILEY seconded, and the motion was carried with acclamation.

Mr. CHARD moved the appointment of Mr. T. E. Pearce as captain of the Rugby team.

Mr. KENDALL seconded and the motion was carried.

Mr. H. C. Gray was re-appointed to the captaincy of the association team on the motion of the PRESIDENT seconded by Mr. GARRETT.

Proposed by Mr. GARRETT, seconded by Mr. MILLER and carried unanimously that Mr. A. M. Forrest be elected treasurer.

Mr. T. C. Gray was elected secretary *nem. con.* on the motion of Mr. CROFTON seconded by Mr. MACPHERSON.

The ballot for committee resulted in the following members being appointed:—Messrs. A. O. Tang, E. Miller, G. E. Morrell, H. F. Chard, Kendall and P. W. Goldring.

Members decided that the attention of the Shield Committee should be drawn to the fact that there was a balance due to the treasurer of the Club of \$65.80.

Discussion followed regarding the loss of gate money, and as to the advisability of abolishing medals and persuading men to play for the olive branch. Eventually it was decided to leave these matters in the hands of the committee.

This was all the business, and a vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The report of the committee of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, for presentation to the Twenty-fifth Annual General Meeting to be held at the City Hall, on Friday next is as under:

Gentlemen, Your Committee have pleasure in presenting to you their annual report and statement of accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1906. St. Andrew's Day, 1905, was celebrated by a ball, which was a brilliant success. The expenses, however, show an increase all round, and this question must be given serious consideration when deciding whether or not a ball shall be held this year. The new supper arrangements proved very successful. A concert, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, was held on Saturday, 27th January last, instead of the 25th as the former date was found to be more suitable. From all accounts, the concert (which was a success financially) was much appreciated. The Committee beg to thank all those who kindly assisted at the Concert. The Scottish History Examination for children was held on the 8th of March last. The Committee regret to say that there were only six entries for the seniors and two for the juniors. Five of the competitors were daughters of Mr. Alex. Rodger, who must be congratulated upon their success, for the first and second prizes in the seniors were won by Misses Nan and Margaret Rodger respectively, and the first prize in the juniors was won by Miss Joan Rodger. The Committee's best thanks are due to Mr. W. Drew Braidwood, who kindly set and examined the papers. Owing to the lack of support, the Committee propose that these examinations be discontinued unless members specially wish otherwise. Sufficient in-

terest must be shown and a larger number of entries received, to justify the expense to which the society is put in this connection. Mr. Angus Boyd having resigned the post of Hon. Treasurer owing to his transfer to Shanghai in June last, Mr. R. Macpherson has kindly carried on the duties since then. The sum of \$563.45 was expended during the year on charity. Several deserving cases were assisted from the Charitable Fund, and several distressed Scotsmen were assisted in obtaining work in the Colony. Your Committee deeply regret to record the deaths of the following members, which occurred since the last report:—S. Wilson, T. A. Webster, W. M. Deas and Fullarton Henderson. The last named, who was President of the Society in 1895/96 died in Rothesay, Bute. Twenty-eight new members joined the Society during the year, as against thirty-one in the previous year. The Committee ask that members will kindly assist them in their endeavours to secure new members, and hope that they will do their best to get their friends to join. Your Committee are indebted to Mr. R. Miller for kindly auditing the accounts.—(Sgd.) W. Armstrong, Hon. Secretary.

SUPREME COURT.

Friday, September 21st.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

ALLEGED MURDER.

Lai Lun and four others were arraigned on the charge of murder, to which they pleaded not guilty.

Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C. Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted, and Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. H. K. Holmes, defended the prisoners.

The following jurors were empanelled:—W. Helms (foreman), D. E. Clark, J. Cree, B. D. Kapteyn, P. E. Heinrich, W. Wedekind, P. E. Hell and E. Gaster.

The Attorney-General, in relating the facts, stated that defendants were crew on a fishing junk which on August 2nd was lying in Junk Bay. The charge against them was that of murdering the son of the master of the junk on the date in question. They were also alleged to have murdered the master and his wife, but the evidence on this point was not strong. The five persons charged appeared to have formed part of the crew of the junk. With them was another man named Fung Chan, who unfortunately was not in custody. He said unfortunately because that man appeared to have been the ringleader. There was also a younger man on board named Sin Kit who was the chief witness for the prosecution. From what Sin Kit said before the Magistrate it would appear that at about nine o'clock at night, while the family were in the cabin, the prisoners and the man named Fung were gathered together in apparent consultation. Shortly afterwards he spoke to the first prisoner and asked him what they were going to do, but received no answer. At about ten o'clock the crew went to bed. Later they arose and the fifth man seized Sin, shoved him into the hold and told him to remain quiet. While he was below he heard his master's voice calling on him to "save life." Then he heard the anchor heaved and the sail hoisted. The second defendant entered the hold and the boy asked him what had happened. He was told that the master, his concubine and son had been killed. The boy was then ordered to help sail the boat. It was put to him that he should join the band of pirates. He refused, and shortly after that someone pushed him and he fell headlong into the sea; the junk sailed away and he was left struggling in the water. Six hours afterwards he was picked up by a fishing junk and landed at Yaumati where he reported the matter to the police. Meantime the junk sailed for Macao, and of the family that was on board there only remained the young girl, the daughter-in-law of the master. She would relate her experiences to the Court. The suggestion of the prosecu-

tion was that the defendants were pirates. They got themselves engaged as part of the crew, and when opportunity offered threw the whole family overboard, thinking to seize the junk and sell her. They preserved the girl only because she was a girl. On the information received the police set to work and ultimately, by a very clever stratagem which reflects very great credit on the officer who carried it out, the girl was found and the prisoners were captured. They were taken to Macao, and duly extradited.

When the evidence had concluded, Counsel addressed the Court and His Lordship explained the facts to the Jurors.

The Jury, after a retirement of about 45 minutes, returned into Court and the foreman announced that they unanimously found the prisoners guilty of manslaughter.

His Lordship said the jury had given very patient consideration to the prisoners' case and had given them the benefit of the doubt concerning the crime. They would each be sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Saturday, September 22nd.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

DISOBEYING A BANISHMENT ORDER.

Li Fu alias Tse Fu was arraigned on the charge of disobeying an order of banishment.

The Attorney-General, Sir H. S. Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell (of the Crown Solicitor's office) prosecuted, and prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded not guilty.

The same jury sat as in the previous case.

The Attorney-General said the charge against the prisoner was that he returned to this Colony within the time for which he had been by law banished. There was on the Statute book a very useful measure by which the Colony was able to rid itself of undesirable characters who were neither British subjects born or naturalised. There were very few places in the Empire where this law was in existence for the protection of the public property and peace. The man in the dock was banished in June for the space of five years under the name of Li Hong. The question the jury had to agree upon was whether the prisoner was Li Hong; he said his name was Li Fu. It was the custom when a man was banished to take a photograph of him and to make a careful record of any bodily marks he bore; any peculiarities of physiognomy or anatomy. The prisoner was arrested a few weeks ago, and the evidence would show that the photograph of Li Hong was a picture like the man in the dock. The jury would have the photograph before them, and could form their own conclusions. The prisoner bore on his person marks and scars similar to those noticed on the person of Li Hong. It was just possible that the prisoner might have had marks and scars exactly like those of another man, but it was for the jury to decide after hearing the evidence whether Li Hong and Li Fu were one and the same person.

Prisoner desired to be examined, and the jury, after viewing the marks pointed out by Dr. Moore, returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to twelve months' hard labour.

THE "OPEN DOOR" IN KOREA.

MORE BRITISH COMPLAINTS AGAINST JAPAN.

A well-known China-hand who has been making personal investigations with regard to the political and commercial situation in Korea, got back to China this week.

Following is an extract from a private note addressed to this office:

"The state of affairs all through Korea I found even worse than I had anticipated, every attempt being made by direct as well as underhand means to extinguish foreign and especially British trade with the entire Peninsula."

CANTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 24th.

OFFICIAL AFFAIRS.

Viceroy Shum desired to leave Canton, to hand the Viceregal Seal, and to turn over all public functions of his yamen to the Provincial Treasurer Woo. A few days ago His Excellency memorialized Peking imploring the Throne to sanction him immediate leave to proceed to Shanghai to recruit his health before proceeding to Yunnan to take up his new appointment. He made preparations to embark for Shanghai on the 25th instant. It is said that an Imperial Edict has since reached the Viceroy forbidding him to leave Canton until Viceroy Chou Fu's arrival and that he is to personally deliver the Viceregal Seal and public affairs to the new Viceroy. It is said that an edict of this description has never been issued before, and it is surmised that owing to the complicated state of the Provincial debts and financial affairs, Viceroy Chou Fu does not wish to take over the financial responsibilities of the Kwangtung Province from any subordinate official but the Viceroy. Hence the issue of that unprecedented edict. No doubt the Imperial Edict of the removal of Viceroy Shum took him by surprise, as he never expected to be removed until after the Chinese New Year. He received the Imperial Edict appointing him Viceroy of Yunnan while he was working at his desk. It was said that he was so angry that he struck his desk with such force that he swept everything off it. Yesterday Viceroy Shum received a telegram from His Excellency Chou Fu stating that he (Chou Fu) will arrive in Canton about the 25th of October and requesting Viceroy Shum not to grant leave or transfer any of the important officials. The Yuet Tung Press, the Viceroy's mouth-piece, established by Wen Taotai last year, has ceased to appear. The Yuet Han Railway Company's directors (Viceroy's clique) who memorialized the Central Government imploring the Throne not to transfer Viceroy Shum, have received a decree severely reprimanding them for their audacity. Wen Taotai, Shum's favourite, has petitioned the latter to sanction him to resign from his positions as Director of the Imperial Telegraph Head Office and Telephone Office, and also to permit him to go with the Viceroy to Kwei Lin. It was rumoured last week that Shum intended first to return to his native place to spend a fortnight there before proceeding to Yunnan. Viceroy Shum has granted Wen Taotai's prayers and has cabled to Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai to send an official to take up the above directorships.

It was reported that the ex-Nam Hoi Magistrate, Pui King Fook, who was banished by Viceroy Shum to Shan Keung died before he reached that destination. Now it appears that Pui managed to "square" some Peking high officials, while en route to Shan Keung, and the report of his death was false. Pui has been in Viceroy Chou Fu's employ ever since he was released, and it is reported that he is coming to Canton again with Chou Fu. The people here are much excited and angry over this piece of news. Pui was well-known to be a very avaricious official.

25th September.

NOTABLE FUNERAL.

The funeral of ex-Viceroy Hui Ying Kwai took place yesterday. The funeral procession was half a mile long. Over one thousand people attended the funeral. Amongst those present were the Provincial Treasurer, Judge and other high officials, and Canton gentry. As an honour to the late ex-Viceroy an Imperial Decree was issued granting the funeral procession freedom to pass through the walled city and gates.

THE CONSPIRATORS.

The Chinese Consul-General at Singapore cabled to Viceroy Shum that the notorious rebel Sun Yat-Sen is in Singapore. Sun has deputed one of his colleagues named Tang Chi-Yu, who embarked for Canton by the Japanese mail, to raise a rebellion in Kwangtung Province. Viceroy Shum has given orders to all Civil and Military Officials to despatch secret emissaries to watch for Tang's

arrival, and to be prepared for any emergency. Instructions were also given to arrest any persons of suspicious character.

TO HELP ELECTRIC LIGHT BUSINESS.

Since the Ho Nam Theatre was suppressed by the Government, the proprietors of the new theatre in Cheong Chau Temple have been making quite a fortune. The house is said to be full, both day and night. The theatre is lighted with kerosene lamps and on the stage there is a row of kerosene lamps hung up by strings. A few days ago, one of those strings gave way and a lamp fell down. As a result the theatre nearly caught fire. The people in the neighbourhood got wind of the accident and at once petitioned the Chief Superintendent of police requesting him to prohibit all evening performances until the proprietors install electric light in the building. It is said that a decree was made to that effect. Shareholders of the China Light and Power Company, Limited, should be pleased to receive some more news of this description.

RESULT OF OPPRESSIVE TAXATION.

A riot of a rather serious nature took place in Kau Kong at about noon on the 23rd instant. It originated through the pork guild refusing to pay the new tax imposed by the pork monopoly. The monopolists, finding that the pork dealers refused to pay the new tax, posted notification in the town warning the pork dealers that if they failed to pay tax for killing pigs on the 26th instant they would be liable to be arrested and severely punished. The pork guild engaged men to tear off all the notifications that were posted on the walls of the town, whereupon the excise officers of the monopoly arrested several men who were doing this. The pork dealers endeavoured to rescue the men in custody, and a fight ensued. In the meantime hundreds of bad characters had gathered together at the pork tax bureau. At three o'clock a mob stormed, looted and burned the place. After that they went and burned the houses of several gentry who had interest in the monopoly. It is reported that twenty men were killed and over 100 wounded. Kau Kong is the place where a majority of the pirates boarded the s.s. *Sainam* as passengers. It is said that the property destroyed and looted amounted to over 100,000 taels.

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT.

September 26th.

It is reported that Viceroy Chou Fu intends to appoint Taotai Wen Cho Tsoi, at present superintendent of the Imperial Chinese Telegraph in Hongkong to be Director of the Imperial Telegraph of Canton, vice Taotai Wen Tsung Yao, who has resigned.

YUET-HAN RAILWAY.

Viceroy Shum held a conference with the president, the Civil Engineer (Kwong Suen Mow) and the Directors of the Railway Company at his Yamen this morning regarding Yuet-Han Railway matters. The subjects discussed in the conference were not disclosed to the public.

NEW PRESS.

The merchant guilds here have established a new press under the style of "Seventy two merchant guilds' commercial Press." Its object is to act as a mouth-piece for the commercial community. The paper is well supported by all class of merchants, and has already a very wide circulation.

POLICING OF WONAM.

The inauguration of the Chief Police Station in Honam will take place at noon to-morrow. Many high officials will attend the ceremony. Honam will be policed on the 28th instant. The matter has been hanging fire for over a year. The place needs policing very badly, as robberies and kidnapping have hitherto been matters of common daily occurrence.

[From the "Canton Daily News."]

CANTON-AMOI RAILWAY.

The railway between Canton and Amoy has been granted by the Board concerned to be built by a native concern. The Viceroy at Canton has issued a proclamation regarding the sale of land for the route of the railway, warning the public to deal with the railway administration fairly without causing troubles. The proposed line will start from Chwanlung Kao at

the outside of the eastern gate of the city of Canton to Luchianan in Whampoa as its first section extending 40 li. Then from Whampoa to Amoy passing through Tseng-cheng and Shihlungchen of Tunghuan-bien, Pu-to, Kwei-shan, Hai-feng and Lu-feng of Wei-chow-fu and Weilai, Puring and Chiyang of Chao-chow Fu and then from outside of Chao-chow Fu to Amoy via Jaopinghsien extending altogether about 1,500 li.

THE "FUNGSHUI" BOGEY.

There is a vast, deserted and uncultivated field near Wu-you-yu which the Shanghai-Soochow Railway Company must buy, for it lies in the railway line; but which the people of the place will not sell at any price, for it will, they say, spoil their "fung-shui." A few days ago, a European engineer of the line, thinking that the company had settled the matter with the people, went to the field in question with a large band of coolies to clear away the field and to commence work. Scarcely had they removed the first bit of earth, however, when about a hundred women armed with bamboos and implements of the kitchen appeared on the field, and with one accord went straight up to the foreigner, and showered blows on his head with their weapons. The coolies interfered, but neither dared to strike the women nor knew how to defend themselves. The day ended in an easy victory for these modern Amazons. The engineer was badly wounded in the struggle. The sub-Prefect of Yung-Hu-bien, Mr. Wu, took care of the engineer, and at the same time telegraphed to the Governor for instructions. A wai-yuen has been sent to settle the affair.

MACAO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

September 20th.

THE TYPHOON.

The inhabitants of this city received the news of the calamity which has befallen your Colony with great regret. We here were more fortunate and suffered very little from the typhoon. On Tuesday morning a very strong wind blew from 9 o'clock till about 1 p.m. accompanied by heavy rains. Some damage was done to m'gheds and other lightly built structures, and many junks are now coming into harbour dimasted or otherwise damaged. The lowest reading of the glass here was 29.78. The naval authorities on hearing that the "Heungshan" did not arrive at her destination, were prepared to despatch the "Rio Lima" to search for her, but later when news was received that she was stranded near Lantau, the order was countermanded. The second blow, which began early this morning, was worse. It came from the East, causing a good deal of damage to the Praya Grande wall and flooding the market. The sea rose three feet above the wall. The waves dashing against the Praya Grande rose higher than the buildings. The "Honam" left the wharf at 8 o'clock for her trip to Hongkong, but had to put into Mongohow for shelter. The passengers had previously deserted her, owing to the threatening weather. Many junks foundered outside our harbour, while the m'gheds of the Macao Hotel and the Bay View House were swept away. Doubtless some lives have been lost among the floating population.

September 26th.

ROYAL BIRTHDAY.

Friday, 28th instant, will be the birthday of Their Faithful Majesties Dom Carlos and his Royal consort Donna Amelia. The *Boletim* announces that there will be a *Te Deum* in the Cathedral at 10 a.m. H.E. the Governor will hold a levée at 11 o'clock at Government House.

REAR-ADMIRAL SERGIO.

News was received here by the last English Mail of the death of Rear-Admiral Sergio. The deceased was aide-de-camp to his uncle when he was Governor of this city many years ago, and made many friends during his residence here. The late admiral revisited Macao about six years ago as commander of the transport "Africa." By the death of Rear-Admiral Sergio, our worthy harbour master, Senhor Alves Branco is promoted to the rank of

Rear-Admiral, and you should congratulate that worthy officer on his well-merited promotion. According to home papers Senhor Alves Branco is retiring from the Service; if such be the case he will be made a Vice-Admiral. I understand that he prefers to remain in Macao.

THE NEW DIRECTOR OF THE P.W.D.

Our new director of the Public Works Department will be Senhor Miranda Guedes, at present in Angola. We trust that Sr. Guedes will follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, Senhor Abreu.

PIRACY AT KATAI.

Some time last week a gang of about sixty or seventy pirates went into a village at Katai, attacked the villagers, and looted property to the value of over \$20,000. The pirates were armed and threatened to shoot any one who attempted to stop them. The police authorities here have been informed of the matter by the Mandarin of that district.

CAPTURE OF A PIRATE CHIEF.

A famous pirate chief, who has long been wanted by the Chinese authorities, has been caught by the Customs Guards at Chinsan. The man and some of his companions were captured in a sampan.

VICTIMS OF TYPHOON.

Three or four dozen corpses were picked up from different shores and around Macao. They were probably victims of the late typhoon which swept over your Colony on the 18th instant. Among them there was a long bearded European dressed in Khaki. The body was decomposed. The authorities here had it coffined and buried.

A SCUFFLE.

A sensation was created here last Sunday afternoon on the Praya Grande near the Public Garden when Mr. Morgado, a notary public, whipped the prefect of the Seminary of St. Joseph, the Rev. Octavio Gonsalves, when the latter was accompanying the boys on their afternoon constitutional. The cause of this trouble was, I understand, the ill-treatment meted out to Mr. Morgado's son-in-law, who is a pupil in the Seminary, by the prefect. The case will, I hear, be made the subject of a lawsuit.

COMPANIES.

THE DOUGLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY LIMITED.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-third ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the company, on Saturday, September 29th, at noon, reads:—

The General Managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the twenty-third year's working of the Company, ended 30th June, 1906.

After paying all running expenses, premia of Insurance, Remuneration to the Consulting Committee and Auditors' fees, the amount at credit of profit and loss account is \$61,809.45, which with the consent of shareholders it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

"To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital of the Company, absorbing \$50,000 and to write off the balance of \$11,809.45 from the value of the Company's properties on June 30th last."

The meagre result of the year's working, is attributed to the general dullness of trade, keen competition, and consequent low rates of freight, but chiefly to the inordinately high price of fuel during the period under review, which has been a serious factor against profitable working of the steamers.

The Company's steamers have been maintained in their usual state of efficiency; and are in first class order.

An accident to the Tail shaft and Stern tube of the *Haimun*, in March last, entailed extra docking expenses, and an enforced withdrawal from the line at a time when her services were badly needed.

The amounts as Freight due and Accounts Receivable have since been collected.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since last General Meeting, Mr. C. W. Dickson and Mr. Robert Shewan resigned their seats on the Board and the Hon. W. J. Gresson

and Mr. A. Babington were invited to fill the respective vacancies. The late Mr. C. H. Thompson resigned his seat on leaving the Colony. The Committee now consists of Mr. A. Babington, the Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson and Mr. A. G. Wood, who retire in terms of the articles of association but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The present accounts have been audited by Messrs. W. H. Potts and A. R. Lowe, who retire but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. General Managers.

BALANCE SHEET FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906. LIABILITIES.

Capital Account:—	
20,000 shares at \$50	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve fund	261,638.79
Underwriting account of the company	93,562.43
Sundry accounts payable	46,455.03
Unpaid dividends	376.50
Unpaid bonus	134.00
Profit and loss Account	61,809.45

Total

Value of the Co.'s steamers:—	
<i>Haitan</i> , <i>Haiching</i> and <i>Haimun</i> , as per last report	\$725,000.00
Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting	40,000.00
	\$685,000.00

Value of buoys and moorings at Swatow, Hongkong, Tamsui and Amoy, as per last report	40,772.05
Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting	6,461.76
	34,310.29

Loans on Mortgage	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation (current account)	548,000.00
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. (fixed deposit)	16,031.04
Freights due on 30th June, 1906	50,000.00
Sundry accounts receivable from agencies, &c.	71,520.05
Coal a/c, stock in hand	54,525.46
Cash in hand	2,927.72
	7,530.84

Total

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1906.

To dividend paid for year ending 30th June, 1905	\$70,000.00
To transfer to reserve fund	79,638.79
To amount written off for depreciation for year ending 30th June, 1905	46,461.76
	\$196,100.55

To exchange account	388.59
To auditors' fees	600.00
To remuneration to consulting committee for 12 months	2,000.00
To remuneration to general managers for office expenses, for 12 months	10,000.00
To balance	61,809.45

Total	\$270,898.59
By balance of profit and loss account, 30th June, 1905	\$196,100.55
By general interest account	2,092.49
By interest on mortgage account	45,742.32
By coal account	1,027.00
By profit on running the company's steamers during the year	25,936.23

Total

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

The 53rd report to the shareholders, presented on Sept. 10th, says:—

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and Profit and Loss Account for the Half-year ending June 30th, 1906.

The Gross Profits of the Bank for the past Half-year, including Y 678,115 brought forward from last Accounts, amount to Y 13,149,833 of which Y 9,785,925 have been deducted for Current Expenses, Interest, &c., leaving a balance of Y 3,363,908.

The Directors now propose that Y 400,000 be added to the Reserve Fund, and Y 1,000,000 be appropriated to the Special Reserve Fund. From the remainder the Directors recommend a dividend at the rate of twelve per cent., per annum, which will absorb Y 720,000 on old shares and Y 450,000 on new shares, making a total of Y 1,170,000,

The balance, Y 793,908 will be carried forward to the credit of next account.

YUKI YAMAKAWA,
Chairman.

BALANCE SHEET.

30th June 1906.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid up	21,000,000.000
Reserve funds	12,300,000.000
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	89,835.600
Reserve for Depreciation of Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, etc.	202,448.700
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)	123,409,525.080
Bills Payable, Bills Re-discounted, Acceptances, and other sums due by the bank	75,463,950.870
Dividends unclaimed	5,775.020
Amount brought forward from last Account	678,115.338
Net profit for the past half-year	2,685,792.702

Yen 235,835,443.310

ASSETS.

Cash account:—	
In hand	12,681,945.700
At Bankers	58,285,598.480
Investments in public securities	19,212,932.000
Bills discounted, Loans, Advance, &c.	89,845,676.810
Bills receivable and other sums due to the bank	96,307,188.610
Bullion and foreign money	963,778.020
Bank's Premises, Properties, Furniture, &c.	1,720,324.500

Yen 235,835,443.310

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Current Expenses, Interest, &c.	9,785,925.630
To reserve fund	400,000.000
To special reserve fund	1,000,000.000
To Dividend:—	
Yen 6.000 per share for 120,000 old shares—yen 720,000.000; and Yen 3.750 per share for 120,000 new shares—yen 450,000.000	1,170,000.000
To balance carried forward to next account	793,908.040

Yen 13,149,833.670

By balance brought forward 31st December, 1905	678,115.338
By amount of gross profits for the half-year ending 30th June, 1906	12,471,713.332

Yen 13,149,833.670

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.

The profit and loss account and disposal of profits for the half year ending 30th June, 1906, are as follows:—

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.		Yen.	Yen.
Dr.			
To ships' expenses	2,178,447.857		
To business expenses	621,845.580		
To taxes and levies	215,568.026		
To charter hire	6,323.690		
To lighterage	174,455.990		
To office expenses	478,168.653		
To interest paid	187,948.870		
To sundry debtors and creditors	69,159.233		
		4,518,826.889	
To reserve fund for ships' insurance	215,000.000		
To reserve fund for ships' repairs	364,000.000		
To depreciation fund	278,000.000		
		857,000.000	
To net profit depreciation fund		112,700.713	
		Total Yen 5,488,527.602	

Cr.		Yen.	Yen.
By freight money	2,676,125.000		
By passage money	1,294,925.100		
By charter hire	820,389.620		
By lighterage	112,370.561		
By interest received	50,095.533		
By sundry debtors and creditors	392,630.199		
By navigation subsidy	563,843.050		
By mail subsidy	61,846.870		
By navigation encouragement fund	12,173.680		
		Total Yen 5,488,527.602	

PROPOSED DISPOSITION OF PROFIT.

(AS SUBSEQUENTLY PASSED IN SHAREHOLDERS MEETING).		Yen.	Yen.
Profit for this term			960,700.713
Reserve fund for ships' insurance (slightly over 4 per cent. per annum for the actual value of all steamers)	215,000.000		

Reserve fund for ships' repairs (slightly over 6 per cent. per annum for the actual value of all steamers).....	364,000.000
Depreciation fund (slightly over 4 per cent. per annum).....	278,000.000
	642,000.000
Net profit.....	112,700.713
Reserve fund.....	6,000.000
Directors' and auditors' bonus.....	10,000.000
	16,000.000
Balance.....	86,701.713
Amount brought forward from last term.....	401,347.473
	488,048.186
Dividends to shareholders (7 per cent. per annum).....	364,922.790
Amount carried to next term.....	103,125.396

HONGKONG TYPHOON RELIEF FUND.

Mr. H. Hunter, the Hon. Treasurer, acknowledges with thanks the following subscriptions:—	
Standard Oil Co. of New York	\$10,000
Asiatic Petroleum Co.	5,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	5,000
Canadian Pacific Railway Co.	3,000
Hamburg-Amerika Linie.	3,000
Messageries Maritimes	3,000
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	3,000
Norddeutscher Lloyd	3,000
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.	3,000
Butterfield and Swire	2,000
Chater and Mody	2,000
Jardine, Matheson & Co.	2,000
Pacific Mail S. S. Co.; Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co.; Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Portland and Asiatic S. S. Co.	2,000
E. D. Sassoon & Co.	2,000
David Sassoon & Co., Ltd.	2,000
Shewan, Tomes & Co.	2,000
Yokohama Specie Bank	2,000
European Community, Canton	1,500
Arnhold Karberg & Co.	1,000
Gilman & Co.	1,000
Melchers & Co.	1,000
Reiss & Co.	1,000
B. Riensacker	1,000
Siemssen & Co.	1,000
Yeung Yan Kwai	1,000
Punchard, Lowther & Co. £100	907.80
Collected by "China Mail," Ltd.	530
Bradley & Co.	500
Chang Chin Hsun	500
Hon. Mr. W. J. Gresson	500
Gibb, Livingston & Co.	500
Hongkong and China Gas Co. Ltd.	500
H. Hunter	500
Sir Thomas Jackson, Bart.	500
E. S. Kadoorie & Co.	500
H. E. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G.	500
H. Skott & Co.	500
A. M. Essabhooy	300
Collected by "China Mail," Ltd.	258.50
A. Babington	250
W. A. Cruickshank	250
Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett	250
John D. Humphreys and Son	250
W. J. Saunders	250
Stewart Bros.	250
H. E. Tomkins	250
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	250
S. S. Lowe, Birmingham, £25	227
Staff and Students, Ellis Kadoorie College	207.31
John Hastings	150
D. M. Nissin	150
A. J. Raymond	150
C. H. Roes	150
Belilios Public School	134.72
Captain and Officers, R. C. "Kaipan"	130
Aagaard Thoresen & Co.	100
E. V. Brennan	100
Chan Chi Hing for Li Yan-tsun	100
Chan Shun Po	100
Collected by "China Mail" Ltd.	100
Col. Darling, R. E.	100
Dominican Missions in the Far East	100
"Empress of China" Charity Fund	100
Fumigating and Disinfecting Bureau, Ltd.	100

C. L. Gorham	100
T. P. Hall	100
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	100
"Hongkong Daily Press"	100
Linstead and Davis	100
C. W. May	100
J. C. Peter	100
R. Ponsonby	100
A. Shaw	100
Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith	100
Societe des Missions Etrangeres	100
Drs. Stedman, Rennie and Harston	100
Dr. and Mrs. Bateson Wright	100
Chinese Foremen & Staff, Cotton Mills	98.80
Staff & Students, Saiyingpun School	66
Master and Scholars, Wantai Government School	57.23
Hon. Mr. F. J. Fadeley	50
Dr. Neville Bradley, Pakhoi	50
Chan Chi Hing	50
Capt. C. A. Coleman	50
S.S. "Empress of Japan"	50
Junior N.C.Os and Sappers Royal Engineers	50
Krus & Co.	50
A. Moir	50
Sir Francis Piggott	50
Vacuum Oil Co.	50
Capt. C. L. Vaughan-Lee, R.N.	50
F. W. Warre	50
Commodore and Mrs. Williams	50
Y. M. C. A. Surplus Money	50
Dauid Jaffe £5. 5/-	47.32
C. M. G. Barber Y.50	45.71
Archdeacon Banister £5	44.86
Mr. and Mrs. R. J. L. Wright	30
Indian Foreman and Staff Cotton Mills	26
Anonymous, Kowloon	25
A van de Gande Bakhuysen	25
George Curry	25
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dowley	25
W. Dunbar	25
C. Ewens	25
D. Forbes	25
G. G. S. Forsyth	25
J. Scott Harston	25
H. T. Jackman	25
Mrs. Alice Jones	25
Geo. P. Lammert	25
J. McCubbin	25
G. C. Moxon	25
T. M.	25
J. S. Perry	25
Lady Piggott	25
M. S. - asoon	25
Lt. Col. E. H. Seymour	25
E. Shaw	25
E. W. Terrey	25
Dr. J. C. Thomson	25
S. W. Tso	25
W. J. Tutoher	25
J. M. Wong	25
Chinese Crew, I. C. R. S. "Kaipan"	24.20
Mrs. Chi Ling Shi	20
Dr. & Mrs. G.	20
H. Gittins	20
B. Brotherton Harker	20
P. K. Knyvett	20
H. Pinckney	20
Mrs. So Hop E	20
A. W. J. Watt	20
B. N.	15
Capt. T. Anderson	10
L. J. C. A.	10
H. Blunt	10
Thos. W. Clarke	10
B. A. Dastur	10
Kavarje Edulji	10
Dr. C. R. Hager	10
H. Hursthouse	10
Ben Johnston	10
E. S. J.	10
David J. Lennox	10
D. E. McIlugh	10
Miss Jessie & Miss Macnamara	10
Marchant	10
E. M.	10
D. M. Hickie	10
H. W. Moxon	10
L. Murphy	10
A. C. Putley	10
Mr. & Mrs. J. V. Remedios	10
Mrs. Shi Kee	10
J. B. W.	10
M. L. C.	5
M. O. Clark	5

J. L. Connor	5
D. D. Gardar	5
T. L. Harmsen	5
Mrs. Leung Che Shi	5
E. H. Long	5
F. H. Love	5
W. T. Pigram	5
M. L. Thompson	5
H. R. W.	5
Anonymous	4
Anonymous	2
Anonymous	2
J. C. Barretto	2
"Billy"	2
Mak Maria	2
J. T. V.	2
B. W. S.	2
Chau Chik	1.50
Geo. E. Duncan	1
V. R. Sequeira	1
Mrs. Tsang Shi	1
Mrs. Wong Ah Kau	.50
Chu Loung	.20

Total... .. \$77,223.85

BIG SHIPMENT OF WHEAT FOR HONGKONG.

FOR THE NEW FLOUR MILL.

The *Morning Oregon* published at Portland, Oregon, contains in its issue of the 28th ult. the following interesting item of information:—
A sale of 6,000 tons of club wheat for October shipment to Hongkong is reported. This wheat is for Rennie's big new mill and will be the first large shipment to be made from this side. The requirements of the mill will be from 5,000 to 6,000 tons a month. It is understood that the shipment will be made by Balfour, Guthrie & Co., but at the office of the firm no information was available. The matter of transportation has not been settled yet, so far as could be learned yesterday, but the wheat will probably go forward on a tramp steamer at a \$4.50 rate.

The wheat exporters of the Northwest, in view of the large prospective movement of grain to the Orient, have applied to the trans-Pacific lines for a regular rate of \$4.50 on wheat, a reduction of 50 cents from the present rate. They also ask that the flour rate of \$5 be maintained. The millers object to this move and have presented their side of the case to the transportation companies which will give a decision in a few days.

CHINESE ARMY CENTRALIZATION.

In response to the recommendation of the Council of Army Reorganization an Imperial Rescript has been issued to the various Viceroys and Governors of provinces enjoining upon them to hand over the control and management of all arsenals, gun foundries, small arms manufactories and powder factories to that Council. In connexion with this the Viceroy at Nanking, H. E. Chou Fu, has already handed over the Kiangnan Arsenal at Shanghai and the Kiangning Arsenal at Nanking to the Council, which has now appointed Taotai Chang Shih-hsing Inspector-General of the two arsenals named above. This official, the *N. C. Herald* learns, arrived from Peking via Nanking on Sept. 17th and is stopping at the Kiangnan Arsenal, the control of which is to be taken over by him. By getting into its hands the management of all the arsenals and factories of the Empire, which hitherto looked to their respective Viceroys and Governors alone for orders, the Peking Government has gained a great step towards its aim in the centralization of the control of all the public establishments of the Empire in Peking, and so solidifying the power of the Central Government.

The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha inform us that the increase of the capital of the Tokyo Marine Insurance Co., Ltd., of Tokyo, which they represent in this Colony, as intimated in the report for 1905 was duly registered on the 18th ulto, and that the figures now are: Capital Subscribed Yen 3,000,000; Capital Paid Up Yen 750,000. The Total Assets of the Company, including the Reserve Liability of Shareholders, now exceed a total of Seven Million Yen.

COMMERCIAL.

KOBE MARKET REPORT.

The "Kobe Market Report," published under the direction of the Hiogo and Osaka General Chamber of Commerce, and dated 18th September, 1906, has the following:—

IMPORTS.

Cotton.—American.—Legitimate transactions in "forward" are still prohibited owing to speculative sales which continue at from Yen 1 to Yen 1.50 below home quotations. The condition of the crop, however, reported on the 10th instant, which caused a slight rise in price, has made speculations less free during the past week. Quotations for "spot" have advanced a great deal since our last report owing to shortage of stocks. "Spot" Mid-ling is quoted at from Yen 34.25 to Yen 34.50. Indian.—Business in "forward" has been on a purely speculative basis at from Yen 1 to Yen 2 below home prices. "Spot" business has remained quiet and dull with the exception of clean and white cotton. Quotations have declined 50 sen to 75 sen since our last advices. Prices are: Best Broach Yen 27; Akola Khamguam Yen 21.50; Bengai Yen 19.25 to Yen 19.50. Chinese.—The high prices ruling render business almost impracticable in both "forward" and "spot," and as local stocks are extremely small, no transactions are reported. Some Chinese cotton, however, of medium quality has recently been placed at Yen 27.50. Shirtings.—Prices for Greys have further declined and the situation shows no sign of improvement. Cotton Goods and Fancies.—Market quiet but deliveries fair. Worsteds and Woollens.—No change to report. Window Glass.—Nothing doing, stocks accumulating. Metals.—Market somewhat firmer in sympathy with values at manufacturing centres. Sugar.—Beet.—As a consequence of the revolution in Cuba sugar prices in Europe have experienced a sharp advance. Values here, however, though firmer, have not so far undergone any great change. German Beet is quoted Yen 15.20 to Yen 15.25 per picul. Cane.—Hongkong Refined.—There is no business to report. Nominally in sympathy with the advance generally in the value of refined sugar Hongkongs are stronger. Osaka Refined.—At the auction held on the 15th inst. no business resulted, the prices offered not being sufficiently high to meet the ideas of the Refinery. The whole quantity available for sale was withdrawn. Rice.—Firmer in consequence of higher quotations from Rangoon and decreasing stocks consequent upon purchases said to be for export.

EXPORTS.

Tea.—Settlements to date amount to piculs 57,000 as against piculs 75,000 to the same date last year. Fish Oil.—Prices unchanged, without transactions. Copper.—About 1,500 tons were bought at rising prices and almost the whole production is now sold out until the end of the year, and of some brands until end of March. Rice.—No business to report, crop prospects remain favourable. Cotton Yarn.—A fair business has been done in better class yarn. Vegetable Wax.—Market somewhat weaker, a few hundred cases have been bought at lower rates. Matting.—The increased demand for covering tatami has caused a sudden change in quotations; prices for export matting have advanced all round. Stock goods are eagerly taken up and manufacturers will not accept contract grades unless at prohibitive figures. Straw Braid.—Practically no change to report. The demand continued strong throughout the period under review especially for many fine descriptions, and prices have been well maintained. Chip Braid.—The demand is steadily increasing, and owing to the scarcity of Chips prices have advanced with each enquiry.

TEA.

Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Report of Sept. 17th, 1906, states:—Black Teas.—Only a limited business has passed during the interval since our last circular. Good second crop Keemuns have been in demand at Tls. 26-27 per picul, and the market has been cleared of such teas. For medium teas generally owners demand above the Hankow equivalent of values, and on this account business in such grades has been restricted. Green Teas.—Pingsueys.—A good business was put through in the first week of the interval at firm and in some cases slightly higher prices; recent arrivals, though of fair style, are more or less mixed, and at the close there seems little disposition to buy. Country Teas.—Although the daily settlements have been small, the stock is gradually being

absorbed, and in order to effect prompt clearances of their holdings, some of the Teaman have been willing to accept from one-half to one tael reduction on bids previously refused. Wenchow and Local Packs.—A moderate business has been done but the majority of the parcels on offer are unattractive and of uncertain value. Foong Mees.—Only a small business has been done, prices showing no change. Sou Mees.—Good qualities have been in demand at rather firmer rates. Common to medium qualities have declined Tls. 3-4 per picul with little doing. Hysons.—The market is quiet with few buyers; the small settlements reported shew a decline of about 10 per cent. on last mail's quotations. This is no doubt owing to the unsatisfactory results of first shipments this season to Batoum, etc.

HANKOW, 19th Sept., 1906.—Business reported since the 12th inst. is as under:—

	1906.	1905.
Settlements ... ½-Chests.	1,356	1,661
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	11,851	—

The following are statistics at date compared with the corresponding circular of last season, viz. 20th September, 1905.

	1906.	1905.
HANKOW TEA. ½-Chests.	—	—
Settlements ...	378,266	436,532
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	57,096	11,323
Stock ...	27,147	42,795

	1906.	1905.
Arrivals ...	462,499	490,650
KIUKIANG TEA. ½-Chests.	—	—
Settlements ...	158,018	177,880
Shipments to Shanghai on Native account ...	10,652	3,404
Stock ...	2,527	6,375
Arrivals ...	171,197	187,659

AMOI CUSTOMS RETURNS.

SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1906. List of the principal goods passed through the Amoy Customs House from 15th September to 21st September, 4 p.m.:—

IMPORTS.

GOODS.	QUANTITY.
Cotton, Raw, Indian ...	pls. —
" " Native ...	" 2,097
" " Yarn ...	pcs. 1,050
Shirtings, Grey ...	" 825
T-Cloths ...	" 2,844
Shirtings, White ...	" 200
T. Red Shirtings ...	" 30
Drills ...	" 109
Shirtings Dyed, Brocades ...	" 242
" Dyed ...	" —
Damasks ...	" 133
Camlets ...	" 20
Lasting ...	" 607
Spanish Stripes ...	yds. —
Lustres, Figured ...	" 11
Lead in pigs ...	pls. —
Tin in slabs ...	" —
Iron, Nail rod ...	" —
Quicksilver ...	" 41
Iron, Old ...	" 34
Ironwire ...	" 12,763
Rice ...	" —
Opium, Patna ...	" 65
" Benares ...	" 5
" Persian ...	" —
" Malwa ...	" 4
" Szechuan ...	" 14
" Yunnan ...	" —
" Kiangsu ...	" —
Sesamum Seed ...	" 127
Sandalwood ...	" —
Rattans ...	" 38
Wheat ...	" 599
Flour ...	" 12,359
Beancake ...	" 50,907
Beans and Peas ...	" 2,170
Bicho de Mar ...	" 22
Mats, Tea ...	pcs. 18,000
Oil, Kerosene American ...	gal. —
" " Borneo in bulk ...	" 67,550
" " Russian ...	" —
" " Sumatra ...	" —
" " Bulk ...	" 28,640
Coal ...	ton. —
Tobacco Leaf ...	pls. 1,813
Vermicelli ...	" 115

EXPORTS.

GOODS.	QUANTITY.
Sugar, White ...	pls. —
" Brown ...	" —
" Candy ...	" 25
Hemp Bags ...	pcs. —
" Sacking ...	" —
Paper I Quality ...	pls. 448
" II ...	" 184
Tobacco, Prepared ...	" 80
Kittysols (umbrellas) ...	pcs. 640

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co.'s Report on the Shanghai Piece Goods Trade, dated Shanghai, 20th Sept., 1906, states:—Although importers find no improvement in the state of affairs here it is encouraging to record the symptoms of a better feeling at the auctions this week. Greys and Whites show slightly improved prices, Black Italians were decidedly firmer, while Turkey Reds practically recovered the fall in rates experienced during the last two weeks. In addition to this purchasers showed more eagerness to buy than has been noticed for some week past, and it is only to be hoped that these symptoms of a better feeling will be developed. Against this, however, the heavy stocks of nearly every class of goods must continue to have a depressing influence on the market, although the fears of a further rise in exchange and a decline in the price of cotton seem for the time being to have been dispelled. Very little news is to hand from the various out-ports, and clearances, as a general rule, are far from good. The Liverpool market is quoted quiet at 5.62d. for Mid. Orleans. This rate shows a rise of eight points on our last quotation, while Egyptian is slightly easier, being now at 9½d. Manchester reports a firm market and it is only where makers are anxious for work that any concession in prices is obtainable. In Indian Yarn business has been dull, although the slight decline in exchange tended to encourage business, and sales of 8,045 bales have been made, demand having come almost entirely from the River Ports.

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Messrs. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.'s Fortnightly produce circular dated Shanghai, 17th September, 1906, states:—Gallnuts.—A few transactions have been booked, but the enquiry is not brisk. Cow-hides.—The new season has not yet commenced. Tobacco.—Some new season's Hongkong tobacco has arrived and the quality is considered satisfactory. A small business only has however so far been possible owing to adverse exchange. Tinchow tobacco is not expected to reach the market for one to two months. Feathers.—Stocks are small and prices firm. Cotton.—The heavy rains and strong winds lately experienced have done some damage to the new crop, and although it is almost impossible to estimate the extent of same, we do not suppose it is more than say 10 per cent. of the aggregate quantity. Tallow.—Owing to the high rate of exchange business has practically come to a standstill. Strawbraid.—Supplies to the Shanghai market are coming in more freely. Business has been done in Loyeh white, Shingkee, Yangshen, Purl and Split straw at full prices. Goatskin Rugs.—Good demand, but little offering at very high prices. Wool.—Sheep's.—Advices from the interior indicate that supplies during the coming season will be much smaller than last.

Per M. M. Co.'s *Polynesian*, sailed on 19th Sept. For Marseilles:—325 bales raw silk, 50 bales waste silk, 3 cases silk piece goods, 75 packages human hair, 6 cases feathers, 59 rolls matting, 4 cases ylang ylang oil, 9 cases sundries. For Lyons:—304 bales raw silk. For Milan:—10 bales raw silk. For London:—2 rolls matting. Per steamer *Devanha*, sailed on 22nd Sept. For London:—150 bales waste silk, 13 cases silk, 1 case embroidery, 45 cases raw silk, 1 case linen goods, 4 packages tea, 2 packages old documents, 34 packages private effects, 1 box silverware, 2 cases china ink, 4 cases bird feathers, 5 cases blackwoodware. For Marseilles:—130 bales raw silk, 5 cases feathers, 134 bales waste silk. For Milan:—10 bales waste silk, 30 bales raw silk. For Lyons:—285 bales raw silk.

SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, 28th September, 1906.—There has been a fair demand for some stocks during the week, but at rates which were not tempting to sellers, and but little business has resulted. At the time of writing the losses of the Companies chiefly affected by the recent typhoon, have been more or less accurately gauged, and rates have settled down somewhat. With the uncertainty prevailing in the early part of the week it was almost impossible to transact business, except in Docks, and we have but few transactions to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai. A few shares have been placed at \$800, and the market closes with further sellers at that rate. Nationals remain unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—The market has ruled weak and we have but few sales to report. Unions have declined to \$775. Yangtses to \$170 sellers (with sales), and Cantons have been on offer at \$320 without inducing buyers to come forward. China Traders continue steady to strong and a comparatively large lot has been put through at \$95, the market closing with further buyers. North Chinas remain unchanged and without any local business.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkongs continue on offer at \$327½ without any business to report. Chinas are enquired for in a small way at \$93, and a few small sales have been effected during the week.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have ruled very firm and only a very few of the many orders to buy have been executed. A few shares changed hands at \$24 in the early part of the week, but the greater number of buyers have failed to secure any shares, and at time of closing offers at \$25½ fail to bring out any shares. The *Fatshan* has been successfully refloated, and there are good hopes of the *Kinshan* shortly following suit. Indos have continued steady at \$74 cash, but buyers continue to rule the market, sellers still holding back. On time a few shares changed hands at \$76 for December for the northern market. Douglasses are easier at \$46 with sellers, after the issue of the report, recommending a dividend of 5 per cent., and the writing off the balance of the earnings (\$11,809.45) from the Company's properties. China and Manillas continue neglected at \$24, as also Star Ferries at quotations. Shells have been enquired for and have changed hands in small lots at 29s, the market closing firm with buyers probably at a little better rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have ruled quite neglected, and the rate has declined to \$157. Luzons remain unchanged and without business.

MINING.—Raubs ruled weak in the early part of the week with sellers at \$8; later, however, the market firmed up a little and a demand at \$8½ met with no response. At time of closing shares could be placed at \$8½ to \$8¾.

DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks improved in the early part of the week, and a fair business was put through at from \$155 to \$160; later however, the market weakened, and the rate gradually fell without any apparent reason to \$153, at which the market closes weak. Kowloon Wharves found some sellers in the early part of the week at \$93 and \$93½ and a few shares changed hands at those rates; buyers, however, ruled the market and at time of closing are willing to pay \$94 to \$94½. Shanghai Docks have ruled easier and sales are reported from Shanghai at Tls. 104 cash; a few transactions have been put through locally at Tls. 107 and 106 for December. The market closes at Tls. 105. Hongkew Wharves unchanged and without any local business to report.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—With the exception of small sales of Humphreys at \$11½, we have no business to report under this heading. Hongkong Lands have declined to \$109, and Hotels are now on offer at \$115.

COTTON MILLS.—Laou Kung Mows have declined in Shanghai to Tls. 85, and Soychees have improved to Tls. 327½. Hongkongs remain unchanged and without business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Under this heading we have to report small sales of China Providents at \$9.60, Fenwicks at \$22, Electrics at \$14½, and Watsons at \$13. Green Islands have declined to \$21, and Ropes to \$28, and China Borneos to \$10, and closing with sellers. We have nothing else to report.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Alhambra	\$200	\$120, buyers
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai..	\$125	\$800, sales & sel. London, £93.
National B. of China A. Shares	£6	\$47
Bell's Asbestos E. A..	12s. 6d.	\$7
China-Borneo Co.....	\$12	\$10, sellers
China Light & P. Co.	\$10	\$10, sellers
China Provident	\$10	\$9.60, sales & sel.
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo.....	Tls. 50	Tls. 76
Hongkong	\$10	\$13.25, sellers
International	Tls. 75	Tls. 68
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 85
Soychee	Tls. 500	Tls. 327½
Dairy Farm	\$6	\$17, buyers
Docks & Wharves—		
H. & K. Wharf & G.	\$50	\$94, buyers
H. & W. Dock	\$50	\$153, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$17½, sellers
Shanghai Dock and Eng Co., Ltd	Tls. 100	Tls. 105, buyers
S'hai & H. Wharf	Tls. 100	Tls. 240
Fenwick & Co., Geo....	\$25	\$22, sales & sel.
G. Island Cement.	\$10	\$21, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas....	£10	\$175, buyers
Hongkong Electric....	\$10	\$14½, sales & buy.
H. H. L. Tramways....	\$100	\$215, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Co....	\$50	\$115, sellers
Hongkong Ice Co.....	\$25	\$236, sellers
Hongkong Rope Co....	\$10	\$28, sellers
H'kong S. Waterboat	\$10	\$7½
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$320, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$93
China Traders	\$25	\$95, sales & buy.
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$327½, sellers.
North China	25	Tls. 87½
Union	\$100	\$775, sellers
Yangtze	\$80	\$170, sellers
Land and Buildings—		
H'kong Land Invest.	\$100	\$109, sellers
Humphreys' Estate	\$10	\$11½, sales & buy.
Kowloon Land & B.	\$30	\$39
Shanghai Land	Tls. 50	Tls. 106
West Point Building	\$50	\$50, sellers
Mining—		
Charbounages	£cs. 250	\$450, nominal
Raubs	18/10	\$8½, buyers
Philippine Co.	\$10	\$5
Refineries—		
China Sugar	\$100	\$157
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$22, sellers
Steamship Companies		
China and Manila....	\$25	\$23½, sellers
Douglas Steamship....	\$50	\$46, sellers
H. Canton & M.	\$15	\$25½, buyers
Indo-China S.N. Co.	£10	\$74, buyers
Shell Transport Co.	21	29s., sales & buy.
Star Ferry	\$10	\$29, sellers
Do. New	\$5	\$20, sellers
Shanghai & H. Dyeing	\$50	nominal
South China M. Post.	\$25	\$22, buyers
Steam Laundry Co.	\$5	\$8
Stores & Dispensaries		
Campbell, M. & Co.	\$10	\$32
Powell & Co., Wm.	\$10	\$10, sellers
Watkins	\$10	\$4, sellers
Watson & Co., A. S.	\$10	\$13, sales & sel.
United Asbestos	\$4	\$8, buyers
Do. Founders	\$10	\$150

VERNON & SMYTH Brokers.

EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, Oct. 1st.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer	2/2½
Bank Bills, on demand	2/2½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/2½

ON LONDON.—

Bank Bills at 4 months' sight	2/2½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/3½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/3½
ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand	278½
Credits 4 months' sight	282½
ON GERMANY.—On demand	228
ON NEW YORK.—Bank Bills, on demand	53½
Credits, 60 days' sight	54½
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer	164½
Bank, on demand	165
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer	164½
Bank, on demand	165
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight	73½
Private, 30 days' sight	74
ON YOKOHAMA.—On demand	108
ON MANILA.—On demand	107½
ON SINGAPORE.—On demand	5½ p.c.p.m.
ON BATAVIA.—On demand	133½
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand	1½ p.c.p.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand	1 p.c.p.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand	60½
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 9.00
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael	\$47.60
BAR SILVER, per oz.	31½

HONGKONG QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 27th September, 1906.

Apricot	\$12 to \$14
Borax	\$21 " "
Cassia	\$14 " \$18
Cloves	\$25 " \$38
Camphor	\$170 " "
Cow Bezoar	\$110 " \$165
Fennel Seed	\$6.50 " "
Galangal	\$8 " \$5
Grapes	\$13 " \$16
Kismis	\$10 " \$17
Glue	\$24 " "
Olibanum	\$6 " \$13
Oil Sandalwood	\$250 " \$350
" Rosa	\$50 " \$150
" Cassia	\$160 " \$170
Raisins	\$8 " \$10
Senna Leaves	\$5 " "
Sandalwood	\$23 " \$27
Saltpetre	\$11 " "

TONNAGE.

HONGKONG, 21st September.—Business continues very dull. From Saigon to Hongkong regular steamers are booking cargo at 7 cents per picul; to Philippines, 22 cents last; to Java, 20 cents last, and tonnage might be placed for January loading; to Japan, no demand. From North Coast Java to this, 26 cents last and no further demand; From Newchwang to Canton, 14½ cents last. From South Japan Coal, port to this, \$1.15 last; to Swatow, \$1.40. Haiphong to Shanghai, \$2.25 per ton. From Hongay to this, \$1.10; to Swatow, \$1.25 per ton. The following are the settlements:—

Hauk—Norwegian steamer, 449 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.15 per ton.
Wandsworth—British steamer, 2,086 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton.
Lydia—German steamer, 1,772 tons, Moji to Hongkong, \$1.20 per ton.
Amara—British steamer, 1,566 tons, Hongay to Swatow, \$1.25 per ton.
Mathilde—German steamer, 833 tons, Newchwang to Canton, 14½ cents per picul.
Sexta—German steamer, 637 tons, Haiphong to Shanghai, \$2.25 per ton.
Ragnar—Norwegian steamer, 1,220 tons, Rajang to Hongkong, \$12,000 in full.
Amigo—German steamer, 822 tons, Saigon to one or two ports Philippines, 22 and 25 cents per picul.
Tholma—Norwegian steamer, 1,187 tons, two ports North Coast Java to Hongkong, 16 cents per picul.

FREIGHTS.

From Hankow per Conference Steamers.—To London and Northern Continental ports 48/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To Genoa, Marseilles or Havre 41/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez) General Cargo 32/- per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (via Suez):—Tea 39/6 per ton of 40 c. ft. plus river freight. To New York (overland):—Tea G. \$1½ cents per lb. gross, plus river freight. To Shanghai:—Tea and General Cargo Tls. 1.80 to 1.80 per ton, weight or measurement.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

September—

ARRIVALS

- 21, Drufar, Norwegian str., from Tegal.
 21, Kiangping, Chinese str., from Hongay.
 21, Klukiang, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Tean, British str., from Manila.
 22, Chowla, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, D'Entrecasteaux, French cruiser, from Baie d'Along.
 22, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
 22, Knivsberg, German str., from Macao.
 22, Main, Norwegian str., from Singapore.
 22, Phranang, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, Pitsanulok, German str., from Bangkok.
 22, Tjimahi, Dutch str., from Kobe.
 23, Emp. of China, Brit. str., from Vancouver.
 23, Lydia, German str., from Moji.
 23, Marie, German str., from Haiphong.
 23, Proteus, Norwegian str., from Bangkok.
 23, Ragnar, Norwegian str., from Haiphong.
 24, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Haiphong.
 24, Chunsang, British str., from Samarang.
 24, Liberia, German str., from Shanghai.
 24, Mathilde, German str., from Shanghai.
 24, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 24, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., from Sydney.
 24, Silesia, Austrian str., from Kobe.
 25, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 25, Haohing, British str., from Coast Ports.
 25, Hongbee, British str., from Straits.
 25, Ninghow, British str., from Liverpool.
 25, Prinz Ludwig, German str., from Bremen.
 25, Zafiro, British str., from Manila.
 26, Australian, British str., from Kobe.
 26, Ellis, Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.
 26, Helene, German str., from Hoilow.
 26, Hongkong Maru, Jap. str., from S. F. cisco.
 26, Nile, British str., from London.
 26, Socotra, British str., from Yokohama.
 26, Suisang, British str., from Calcutta.
 27, Cheongshing, British str., from Tientsin.
 27, Glenavon, British str., from London.
 27, Gregory Apcar, British str., from Calcutta.
 27, Kashing, British str., from Shanghai.
 27, Kashing, British str., from Weihaiwei.
 27, Kumano Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
 27, Sungkiang, British str., from Iloilo.
 27, Taki Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.
 27, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
 28, Bourbon, French str., from Saigon.
 28, Brigavia, German str., from Hamburg.
 28, Colombo Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 28, Habsburg, German str., from Hamburg.
 28, Kintuck, British str., from Kobe.
 28, Loosok, German str., from Bangkok.
 28, Progress, German str., from Macao.
 28, Soshu Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.
 28, Yuenang, British str., from Manila.
 30, Ellen Rickmers, Ger. str., from New York.
 30, Frithjof, Norwegian str., from Tamsui.
 30, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.
 30, Keongwai, German str., from Swatow.
 30, Masan Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
 30, Trocas, British str., from Tientsin.

September—

DEPARTURES

- 22, Amiral Hamelin, Fr. str., for Shanghai.
 22, Chingtu, British str., for Yokohama.
 22, Choyang, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Devanha, British str., for Europe.
 22, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 22, Loongsang, British str., for Manila.
 22, Pleiades, American str., for Tacoma.
 22, Rajah, German str., for Bangkok.
 22, Scandia, German str., for Hamburg.
 22, Tranquebar, Danish str., for Singapore.
 23, Joshin Maru, Japanese str., for Tamsui.
 23, Tholma, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 24, Coptic, British str., for San Francisco.
 24, Hongkong, French str., for Hoilow.
 24, Keongwai, German str., for Bangkok.
 24, Mausang, British str., for Sandakan.
 24, Saouki Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 25, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Canton.
 25, Chipshing, British str., for Tientsin.
 25, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.
 25, Kitai, Russian str., for Odessa.
 25, Main, Norw. steamwhaler, for Nagasaki.
 25, Marie, German str., for Swatow.
 25, Pindari, British str., for Singapore.
 25, Rabi, British str., for Manila.
 25, Terrible, British cruiser, for home.
 25, Totomi Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
 26, Fookiang, British str., for Calcutta.
 26, Lydia, German str., for Shanghai.
 26, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.

- 26, Prinz Ludwig, German str., for Shanghai.
 26, Ragnar, Norwegian str., for Rajang.
 26, Shaohsing, British str., for Shanghai.
 26, Taiwan, British str., for Saigon.
 26, Tean, British str., for Manila.
 26, Telemachus, British str., for Saigon.
 26, Woolwich, British str., for Salica Cruz.
 26, Yushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 27, Emp. of Japan, Brit. str., for Vancouver.
 27, Hailan, French str., for Hoilow.
 27, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.
 27, Prinz Sigismund, Ger. str., for Sydney.
 27, Proteus, Norwegian str., for Swatow.
 27, Sesta, German str., for Haiphong.
 27, Sierra Monera, British str., for Java.
 27, Silesia, Austrian str., for Trieste.
 27, Taikosan Maru, Jap. str., for Kuchinotsu.
 27, Tjiliwong, Dutch str., for Singapore.
 28, Haohing, British str., for Coast Ports.
 28, Kaifong, British str., for Iloilo.
 28, Liangchow, British str., for Shanghai.
 28, Socotra, British str., for London.
 28, Tjimahi, Dutch str., for Macassar.
 28, Verona, German str., for Shanghai.
 30, Australian, British str., for Australia.
 30, Kumano Maru, Jap. str., for Australia.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

- Per Tean, from Manila, Messrs. L. R. Lloyd, A. Heraux, B. Ullmann, T. Sullivan and J. Hutchinson.
 Per Empress of China, from Vancouver, Mr. Mrs. Miss and Master Hanser, Mr. and Mrs. C. McI. Messer, Miss J. M. Tibbets, Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Dr. H. Sanders, Mr. D. E. Brown, Capt. C. Druce, Messrs. G. H. and R. W. Hees, Mrs. B. Potter, Mrs. E. Widman and Capt. A. Tillet; from Victoria, Mr. H. W. Hall; from Yokohama, Messrs. E. J. Chapman, H. T. Butterworth and W. Forquharson; from Kobe, Messrs. D. B. Murray, T. B. Land, F. J. Lomax, T. E. H. Luke, J. A. Stone, M. A. Hamer, Rev. and Mrs. Capor, Mr. J. Summers; from Nagasaki, Mr. Turnbull; from Shanghai, Messrs. S. W. Roberts, C. W. Mead and Ven. Archdeacon Banister.
 Per Mathilde, from Chefoo, Mrs. Neperne, Mrs. Pollocks and child.
 Per Prinz Sigismund, for Hongkong from Sydney, Mr. Robt. Home; from Simpsonhaven, Capt. H. Krebs; from Friedrich Wilhelmshafen, Mrs. A. C. Castilleo; from Manila, Major and Mrs. Babbitt, Messrs. A. Prampolini and Roger Gorman; for Yokohama from Sydney, Miss Ch. Fernauve, Miss Mary Pearson, Miss Smythe, Mrs. Olive, Mr. Panizza, Mr. and Miss Burgoyne.
 Per Prinz Heinrich, for Hongkong from Yokohama, Mrs. Bisney, Miss Beal, Mrs. Downing and infant, Mr. and Miss Blauvelt, Messrs. McDonald, Pedro de Leon and J. Danielson; from Kobe, Mr. S. Gubbay, Mrs. J. R. Saunders and family and Miss J. Meadows; from Nagasaki, Mrs. Sternberg and children and Mr. J. W. Robertson and family; from Shanghai, Dr. R. Maccanlay, Mr. and Mrs. Ingold, Messrs. March, Ch. A. Frank, Mackenzie, Mr. and Miss Pereira, Mr. F. N. B. Gutierrez, Mr. H. E. de Souza, Mr. Mandel, Mrs. D. Schwarzenberg, Mrs. Schwarz, Dr. Ph. Rees, Messrs. F. A. Chopard, R. W. MacCabe, Mirza Ahmad and W. E. Godson.
 Per Prinz Ludwig, from Bremen, Messrs. R. Laurens, Carol Seits, Miss M. March, Messrs. R. Dawson, Chadwick P. Kew, C. Gilbert, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. de Roos and 2 children, Mrs. S. L. Payne and Mr. F. Mannors.
 Per Haiching, from Coast Ports, Mrs. P. H. Williams, Dr. W. M. McLeod, and Miss Newcomb.
 Per Zafiro, from Manila, Messrs. Molden and Clarke.
 Per Suisang, from Calcutta, &c., Mr. Thompson.
 Per Australian, from Kobe, Mr. and Master Murray, Miss Wooden, Messrs. Hoosen, Gilmore, Magraith, E. Bowley, and Colley.
 Per Cheongshing, from Tientsin, &c., Mrs. E. Jones and family.
 Per Kashing, from Chefoo, Mrs. Burton, Miss Long.
 Per Hongkong Maru, for Hongkong, from San Francisco, &c., Mr. W. H. Goddie, Mr. James Goddie; from Honolulu, Rev. and Mrs. S. C. Peoples, Mrs. F. S. Woods, Miss A. Edmunds, Dr. A. M. Ross, Mr. C. A. Bergstrom,

- Rev. James Morrow, from Yokohama, Mr. & Mrs. M. B. Christopher, Mrs. E. Hall; from Kobe, Mr. H. Kojima; from Manila, Capt. A. H. Dougall, Mr. J. Due, Mr. George W. Engelhardt, Mr. H. Engelhardt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heise and infant, Miss F. Heise, Miss Marjorie Ide and native servant, Hon. H. C. Ide and native servant, Dr. G. W. Jeon, Mrs. L. M. Koehler, Mr. J. R. McNeill, Mrs. E. C. Pratt, Mr. D. E. Penniman, Mr. Welter Reed, Mr. H. Tokoshige and Mr. R. Vogler.
 Per Nile, from London for Hongkong, Mrs. Macfarlane, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Robson, Miss A. H. Robson, Master W. H. C. Robson, Mrs. E. Ormiston and infant, Fleet Paymaster J. W. Morton, Mr. A. Macmillan, Gunner W. H. Dimsdale, 2nd Lieut. H. J. Dresser, Art Engr. J. E. Gifford, Capt. F. E. Cocker, Messrs. A. Waterhouse, S. W. Hill, and Miss C. Boulton; for Shanghai, Miss Squire, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Butler and infant, Miss Butler, Mr. W. M. Munt, Miss Bridges, Messrs. R. Kerr Rodger, C. G. Neilson, F. A. Lovegrove, J. Tilbury, A. H. Huntley, B. N. Liddell, and W. Burnell; for Yokohama, Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Mr. F. B. Walker, Mrs. and Miss Leader; from Singapore for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stivin and Mr. R. Fairnie; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McClure.

- Per Gregory Apcar, from Calcutta, &c., Mrs. Bagrom, Miss and Mr. Manuk, Messrs. G. W. Bloud, W. McEwan, E. McGarry, A. Rogers, G. Hooper and Kitchingman.

- Per Kumano Maru, from Japan for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Bischoff and child, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Dunn, Messrs. P. J. Falconer, N. M. Phat, Mrs. W. G. Stockwood and Mr. S. Abdoolrohin; for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. N. L. Helmgren; for Brisbane, Mr. Lynch; for Sydney, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gully, Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mr. W. P. Seller, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Wright, and Miss Wright; for Melbourne, Messrs. E. T. Sighlan and R. G. Singleton.

- Per Colombo Maru, from Shanghai, Mr. Gomes.

- Per Habsburg, from Hamburg, &c., Messrs. G. Altmann, H. Kurz, M. Kohler and family, Jaddens Gentil M. Hagen and C. Hoffmann.

DEPARTED.

- Per Prinz Ludwig, for Shanghai, Messrs. A. Riggio, Gregory, W. Davies, J. Maunier, E. Hanggi, Manehgi, R. W. MacCabe, B. Gregertsen, T. m Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. O. von der Heyde, Mr. and Mrs. Tibbey, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Duobene, Dr. F. A. M. ver, Mr. and Miss Bougoyne, Miss Grant, Miss Gordon, Rev. Mereno, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. V. Ribirro; for Kobe, Rev. Calvo; for Yokohama, Mr. Robt. Home.

- Per Prinz Heinrich, for Bremen, &c., Mrs. Brapah and child, Major and Mrs. E. B. Babbitt, Messrs. W. Bainster, Carr, Prof. D. M. Dufour, Messrs. H. Delkeskamp, C. J. Fing, Freeman, H. Fuhrmann, Gilfillan, Mrs. H. de Huerta, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Hallard, Mr. D. Hajmowitsch and family, Miss Humphreys, Dr. Krieg and family, Mrs. Kunze and son, Dr. Keyt, Mr. E. P. Larned, Miss Jos. Lassati, Mrs. Laube and son, Miss Maa Dee, Mrs. R. W. MacCabe and child, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Olmsted, Messrs. Parampolini, J. J. Pannekoek van Rheden, Pfankuch, Miss Clara Riesling, Mr. Max Reusser, Miss Stewart, Miss Erna Siebs, Messrs. Sauber, Thomson, and Mrs. Wright.

- Per Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. D. V. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Ingold, Messrs. W. Forquharson, A. P. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Bosman, Mr. and Mrs. Moxon, Mr. H. E. Gray, Capt. W. F. Swynne, Dr. J. C. Brangan, Mrs. F. B. Rowe, Messrs. T. E. Pearce, H. W. Woodward, R. E. O. Bird, H. W. Smith, W. Reed, Dr. F. A. Meyer, Dr. Rudolf Broda, Mrs. Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. F. E. H. Luke, Mr. and Mrs. McClure, Messrs. W. E. Dixon, W. O. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, Messrs. Stanger Leathes, C. H. Mackay, G. E. Morrell, Lieut. Lucy, Misses Goodfellow, Mrs. Holland and daughter, Messrs. R. Hancock, W. C. D. Turner, Miss Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. L. Rorer, Messrs. G. W. Engelhardt, H. Engelhardt, S. W. Roberts, A. P. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards and Mr. W. J. Essame.

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